

OPLE.

PARIS: (AP) ... WEATHER: PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1971

Established 1887



... rates give Steve Blass a big welcome

Pirates Take Series, in 7th Game, 2-1

Pittsburgh Pirates completed their comeback yesterday in the World Series by beating the Baltimore Orioles, seventh and decisive game.

Already Ready to Consider Lifting of Import Tax

U.S. Secretary of State John V. Roemer said today that he is already ready to consider lifting of the 10 percent import tax, as was done Friday in the case of textiles.

Warns Day Lead Trade War

Oct. 17 (NYT)—U.S. Secretary of State John V. Roemer today warned that a trade war is being waged against the possibility of trade war.

Belgians Get List of Red Spies Soviet Defector Betrayed 30 to 40

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 (AP)—A note listing between 30 and 40 Soviet agents operating in Belgium has been handed to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, police said today.



IN REVIEW—U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew inspecting the Guard of Honor at the Athens western airport on Saturday.

Greece Gives Agnew Favorite Son Welcome

ATHENS, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew, on the second day of a three-day official visit to the land of his ancestors, was awarded Greece's highest honor today and received a salute from killed mountain soldiers.

2,000 More Troops Landing

Worst Ulster Weekend in 2 Months

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Sniper fire killed a British soldier today, and another died of earlier wounds in the most weekend of violence in Northern Ireland in two months.

Brainwashing and Torture Of Ulster Prisoners Alleged

LONDON, Oct. 17 (NYT)—Charges that brainwashing and third-degree methods are being used against men detained in Northern Ireland aroused deep political concern here tonight.

Two Police Wounded in Shootout

Rap Brown Shot in N.Y. Holdup Try

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT)—H. Rap Brown, the fugitive black militant leader, and two police men were shot early yesterday morning in a gun battle following the robbery of a West Side bar.

U.S. Air Academy Sues War Foe for Cost of His Education

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP)—An Air Force Academy graduate who left the service as a conscientious objector to war has been billed \$63,575 for the education the government paid for.

Indian Army Put On Alert Along Pakistan Border

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.—The Indian Army has been placed on alert as tensions on the Indian-Pakistan border have apparently reached the critical point, it was learned today.



George Bush, U.S. Ambassador to the UN.

China Debate In UN Today; U.S. Gaining

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (WP)—The odds have begun to shift in favor of the American struggle to keep Taiwan in the UN after Peking is admitted, according to diplomats surveying the field of the China debate.

May Influence Vote on UN Seat

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (NYT)—An opinion rapidly spreading in foreign ministries from Jerusalem to Addis Ababa and Tehran is that Red China has made a "geopolitical decision" to challenge the Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Peking Is Believed to Seek Big Role in Mideast, Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (NYT)—An opinion rapidly spreading in foreign ministries from Jerusalem to Addis Ababa and Tehran is that Red China has made a "geopolitical decision" to challenge the Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Kissinger begins trip to Peking to prepare for Nixon visit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today began a four-day trip to Peking to prepare for President Nixon's visit.

Beatification Ceremony by Pope

Auschwitz Friar Decried 'Blessed'

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, in a beatification ceremony, today declared Maksymilian Kolbe, a Polish friar, "blessed."

for that of a Polish father of two when the Nazis condemned ten prisoners chosen at random.

usually a step toward canonization as a saint.

Franciszek Gajowniczek, 70, the man for whom Friar Kolbe died, stood in the front row at the foot of the high altar, his eyes filled with tears.



Franciszek Gajowniczek at Vatican yesterday.



The late Rev. Maksymilian Kolbe.

India Puts Its Army on Alert Along Border With Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1) Air Force headquarters in New Delhi had been working a half-day on Wednesday and Saturdays.

The customary night lighting of government buildings in the capital for the Hindu Festival of Diwali has been canceled.

Mrs. Gandhi's explanation for the breach of tradition was that in view of the refugee situation, the national security problem, the floods and drought, there would be no token of rejoicing for Diwali.

The border situation has been tense since last March when the West Pakistan Army moved into East Pakistan to crush the Bengali nationalist movement.

The situation has grown increasingly dangerous over the past week. Observers attributed this aggravation to Mr. Yahya's speech last Thursday over Radio Pakistan.

ders, facing each other at close range at many places. Authorities in the Punjab, bordering West Pakistan, were reported to have tightened civil defense measures.

Mr. Ram, speaking at a political rally near Jullundur in north India, 50 miles from the West Pakistan frontier, also declared that Indian forces would not pull back until the East Pakistan crisis was solved.

Two serious shelling incidents had occurred in the Fazilkar area on the Indo-West Pakistan border in the past few days with heavy casualties on both sides, according to informed sources.

Sources said the Indian government now tended to think that Pakistan was resigned to the idea of a war to distract attention from the deteriorating situation in East Pakistan.

At a banquet given in honor of President Tito of Yugoslavia tonight, Indian President Giri said India's resources had been strained to the maximum by the influx of nine million refugees from East Pakistan.

India had exercised great restraint, but it could not maintain the refugees much longer, he said. It was determined that they should go home in conditions of safety and dignity, he said.

Mr. Tito replied that India should not have to bear the refugee burden alone, and called for greater international assistance.

If the situation deteriorated, it could jeopardize peace and stability in the entire subcontinent and beyond, Mr. Tito said.

Mr. Tito, who is on a four-day official visit, will discuss the problem with Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow.

The synod has heard many bishops asking for the ordination of married men. But a majority of speakers were against it.

The pontiff made no open reference to the synod in today's speech. But many saw in his words a strong reaffirmation of his rule of mandatory celibacy for priests.

Pope Paul looked and sounded moved in the two-hour ceremony. By his choice, this was the first time that a Pope in person has ever presided over a beatification ceremony.

Vatican officials said the pontiff saw the ceremony as a symbol of God's assistance for his efforts to gain freedom for the church in Communist regimes.

'Catholic Poland' Pope Paul said Friar Kolbe died for a fellow citizen.

"How many things the recollection of this human, social and ethnic aspect of the death of Maksymilian Kolbe, a child of the noble and Catholic Poland, stirs up in the soul," he said.

He spoke of Poland's "historic destiny of suffering," and "her indelible Catholic character which makes her a living and patient member of the universal church."

Near the altar was a delegation of the Polish government, including Aleksander Skarzyski, head of the Polish Department for the Cult, and the Polish ambassador to Italy.



NO TO NAZIS—Demonstrators protesting in Rosenheim, Germany, on Saturday when former members of the SS "Das Reich" Division met to form an association.

Nazis of Oradour Massacre Hail War in Beery Reunion

ROSENHEIM, West Germany, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Some 500 members of the Nazi "Das Reich" SS division, which massacred over 600 men, women and children in a French village in 1944, today wound up a weekend conference to form an old comrades' association, with beer and wartime songs.

The massacre was in revenge for the death of an SS officer.

Middle-aged and many a little paunchy, they cheered as the chairman of the newly formed association, Lt. Col. Gunther Wislony, pledged them to "preserve the comradeship of the last war, sealed in blood."

Col. Wislony, of Hannover, one of the most decorated officers in the Nazi forces, was chosen chairman of the association at the foundation meeting yesterday.

One of the organizers of the meeting, Hermann Buch, is a brother-in-law of Hitler's deputy Martin Bormann and a former staff officer of SS leader Heinrich Himmler.

Units of Das Reich division fought all through the Russian campaign and the retreat through Hungary and also in France in the closing stages of the war.

On June 10, 1944, a detachment entered the French village of Oradour-sur-Glane, where an SS captain had been shot, and wiped out the population. The 190 men were herded into barns, which were set ablaze, while the 245 women and 207 children were mowed down by machine guns. Only 10 people survived.

Other detachments of Das Reich division were accused of heaving partitions in the French village of Tulle and of various killings in the Soviet Union.

Press officer Martin Schwabe, who served as divisional historian during the war, said the new association has no political aims. It is a social and welfare organization formed to maintain the division's traditions "in the same way as members of British, French and American regiments had stayed together since the war."

The Bavarian Social Democratic party in a public protest commented, "The comradeship of Das Reich division was not sealed with blood, but smeared with the blood of innocent citizens like those in Oradour."

During yesterday's meeting about 1,000 West German trade unionists marched around the hall carrying banners with slogans proclaiming "No More Nazis," and "Once was enough."

Welcoming as Favorite Son Accorded Agnew by Greece

(Continued from Page 1) based on the spirit we inherited from your ancestors and mine... the right of men to seek their own destiny and pride," the Vice-President declared.

Gen. George Zoltakis, who is acting head of state in the absence of self-exiled King Constantine, wished Mr. Agnew future political success in the United States.

"I believe our wishes will be fulfilled," Gen. Zoltakis said at the luncheon today, "because, among other high qualities, you possess another rare one in our times: to speak the language of truth on every occasion."

With Mr. Papadopoulos, the Vice-President then rode to the center of the city along a broad avenue lined with crowds.

School was out for the day, and many of the people along the main avenue leading into the city were children waving small American flags.

Twice, Mr. Agnew stopped his bullet-proof limousine to step out and wave, shake hands, and beam at the onlookers. During those stops, the premier remained inside the vehicle.

Strong security measures were in force again today, prompted by two small explosions hours before Mr. Agnew's arrival from Iran and by a leftist "Agnew, get out of Greece" campaign.

But the mood, unlike the weather earlier, was light and warm. Heavy rains through most of the night and cloudy skies put a damper on the wreath-laying ceremonies.

Crowds were five deep near the monument to the unknown soldier and they applauded and cheered the Vice-President warmly.

There were no political overtones as Mr. Agnew continued his first visit to the country his father, Theodoros Anagnostopoulos, left 75 years ago for the United States. The family name was changed later.

Many opponents of the Greek government attacked the Agnew visit because they said it would imply U.S. support of Mr. Papadopoulos' war aims.

Mr. Agnew did not comment on this aspect of his visit in remarks upon his arrival.

But Greek officials, led by Mr. Papadopoulos, told the Vice-President his visit would give him a chance to better understand the country.

Sound Political Life The Greek premier said Mr. Agnew would witness the "serious" efforts now undertaken to lay the foundations for "a sound political life."

In reply at a dinner in his honor last night, Mr. Agnew said that even as nations seek to lessen tensions in the world, they must remain watchful.

"Is lined with the ruins of nations which did not remain zealous in the protection of their interests."

Mr. Agnew conferred for two hours with Mr. Papadopoulos late yesterday, but there was no statement on their talks. A Greek spokesman said the two men concentrated on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its problems.

Development and the Group of Ten deputies.

Mr. Connally said it is unlikely that the United States and other big nations will agree on troublesome international monetary questions at a scheduled meeting in November of the Group of Ten finance ministers, "because they're not ready to make an agreement."

The secretary, who was here for a weekend meeting of the blue-ribbon Business Council, was especially critical of preferential tariff arrangements made by the Common Market with Spain, Israel and other Mediterranean countries.

"Just this week," Mr. Connally said, "the European countries are 'going around Asia in areas where we are withdrawing,' and proposing similar preferential deals. He did not elaborate further, but it is probable that his is one question that will be raised in Paris this week."

He praised the textile agreement with Japan and said it would remove one of the biggest bones of contention between the two countries. In respect to German complaints that they might have expected friendlier treatment from the United States, Mr. Connally said "there is a lot on their side," but he made no specific promise.

Overall, Mr. Connally left the impression that the Nixon administration is in no rush to reach an agreement with its trading partners on new exchange rates, the role of the dollar, or reform of the international monetary system.

Suicide Laid To Textile Pact TOKYO, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A 41-year-old wholesaler of women's goods hanged himself apparently because of the U.S.-Japanese agreement to limit Japan's textile exports to America, police said today.

The wholesaler, Masao Imaeda, committed suicide in a warehouse next to his home in central Japan, last night only an hour after he discussed the agreement with business friends.

The export curbs—agreed on last Friday—are expected to cause unemployment and bankruptcies in the Japanese industry.

Albania's 21 co-sponsors met recently. Many demanded more active lobbying for their resolution. The Albanians reportedly insisted on playing it cool, on orders from Peking, and agreed to do no more than circulate an Aug. 20 statement by the Peking Foreign Ministry as a General Assembly document.

This statement avows "China's determination to come to the UN only if this goes in. It has already been distributed by both sides as a press release."

Tomorrow will be the biggest day of the China debate, with the biggest guns on both sides shooting. The United States arranged Thursday to speak

Connally Ready to Consider More Lifting of Import Tax

(Continued from Page 1) He said, however, that he was partially willing to see the United States abandon the dollar's traditional role as a reserve currency.

In response to European complaints that the United States has demanded a \$13 billion swing in its trade balance, without saying where it should come from, Mr. Connally said, "I'd rather be mysterious than demanding or overbearing."

He argued that he has never "insisted" on a \$13 billion swing, although he recalled "having mentioned it a few times."

He suggested that the problem of sharing the burden of defense costs within the free world had been over-emphasized, although "it is still on the table."

He said he saw hopeful signs that the Japanese government was showing "willingness" to begin to share some military costs in that area of the world.

Channel Hovercraft Is Damaged by Wave

DOVER, England, Oct. 17 (UPI).—British Railways 183-ton Hovercraft Princess Margaret, which was damaged in the English Channel today when it hit a large wave midway across the English Channel tonight.

With water spraying in through the hatch, which measured about 20 feet by four feet, the Hovercraft limped back to Dover where passengers and cars were transferred to the Hovercraft Princess Anne for the trip to Calais.

Some passengers were soaked, but there were no injuries.

McMahon to Visit U.S. CANNERRA, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister William McMahon announced tonight he will visit Washington and London next month to meet President Nixon and Prime Minister Edward Heath.

UN Debate on China To U.S. Position Seen Improving

(Continued from Page 1) membership and that it will remain outside the UN as long as Taiwan remains. Peking has reiterated several times its refusal to come while Taiwan is here.

Another Western supporter of the Albanian proposal said his latest head-count showed 57 votes against the American resolution to declare the expulsion of Taiwan an important question, requiring a two-thirds majority, and 63 votes for it.

That would still mean a defeat for the Americans, but the diplomat was apprehensive because a week ago he thought the defeat would be by five or six votes, not one. He was sure that some of the 18 nations he had tentatively classified as abstaining would vote in the end for one side or another, and he feared that more would wind up voting for the Americans than against.

Other head-counts ranged from 60 to 54 against the Americans by some of the Albanian co-sponsors—50 to 55 for the Americans, by U.S. supporters.

This showed a marked change from previous weeks, when the prevailing opinion here was that the United States was fighting an uphill battle. The key question remained the position of presumed abstainers.

Prospects Good? American officials have expressed confidence throughout, and Secretary of State William P. Rogers said Friday that "the prospects are reasonably good. We picked up a few votes in recent days."

Mr. Rogers met with over 80 foreign ministers and heads of delegation on his visit here during the Assembly's general debate. Chinese representation was a frequent topic in their discussions. Allegations of pressure are focused more on diplomatic and psychological persuasion than on crude coercion, like the recent U.S. increase in Mauritius' sugar quota from 18,000 to 30,000 tons.

Japan, a key co-sponsor of the U.S. resolution, has been especially active here. The Japanese mission here has been predicting a U.S. victory by a few votes, while the Japanese Foreign Ministry in Tokyo has been predicting defeat by five votes.

Japanese sources here say this was done to protect Premier Eisaku Sato, who made the decision to co-sponsor the American proposal. If the end result is that by a smaller margin than the Tokyo predictions of victory, he will appear stronger against many opponents who attacked his decision.

Albania's 21 co-sponsors met recently. Many demanded more active lobbying for their resolution. The Albanians reportedly insisted on playing it cool, on orders from Peking, and agreed to do no more than circulate an Aug. 20 statement by the Peking Foreign Ministry as a General Assembly document.

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Tomorrow will be the biggest day of the China debate, with the biggest guns on both sides shooting. The United States arranged Thursday to speak

third, switching place with Communist China, which speak ninth. The speakers will be Algeria, the principal speaker here. So far are scheduled to speak final total is expected to be much larger.

Kissinger To China Nixon's

HILLO, Hawaii, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger is to fly to Peking to arrange Nixon's visit, arriving yesterday.

Accompanied by 12 Kissinger lieutenants, President's special adviser at Hilo airport, Kissinger boarded two helicopters to a beach near Mr. Kissinger's trip in slow stages can adjust to different zones. He is scheduled to arrive tomorrow afternoon in Peking on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Senator Henry J. Cantor, principal aide to President Richard Nixon, said Friday that Nixon should not go to Peking unless there has been a "real American agreement" on both offensive and defensive weapons.

President's trip to Peking was designed as a "blow" to the Sino-Soviet alliance, Cantor said. He said that such a trip was prepared to make issue of the summit.

The senator, who is Nixon's liaison to a trip to Peking, became prominent Democrat in the Moscow journey.

He said Mr. Nixon's in his decision to go because "the time to have a gun at their heads is suggested, the time for a summit meeting is the 1972 election."

Cantor's remarks came in a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Strategic Arms Limitation

Peking R In Mideast (Continued from Page 1) of Peking and the Taiwan seat... ed that it had led over U.S. strategy.

The Israelis have said Peking is taking a major role in the UN armistice negotiations. United States in the Strategic Arms Limitation

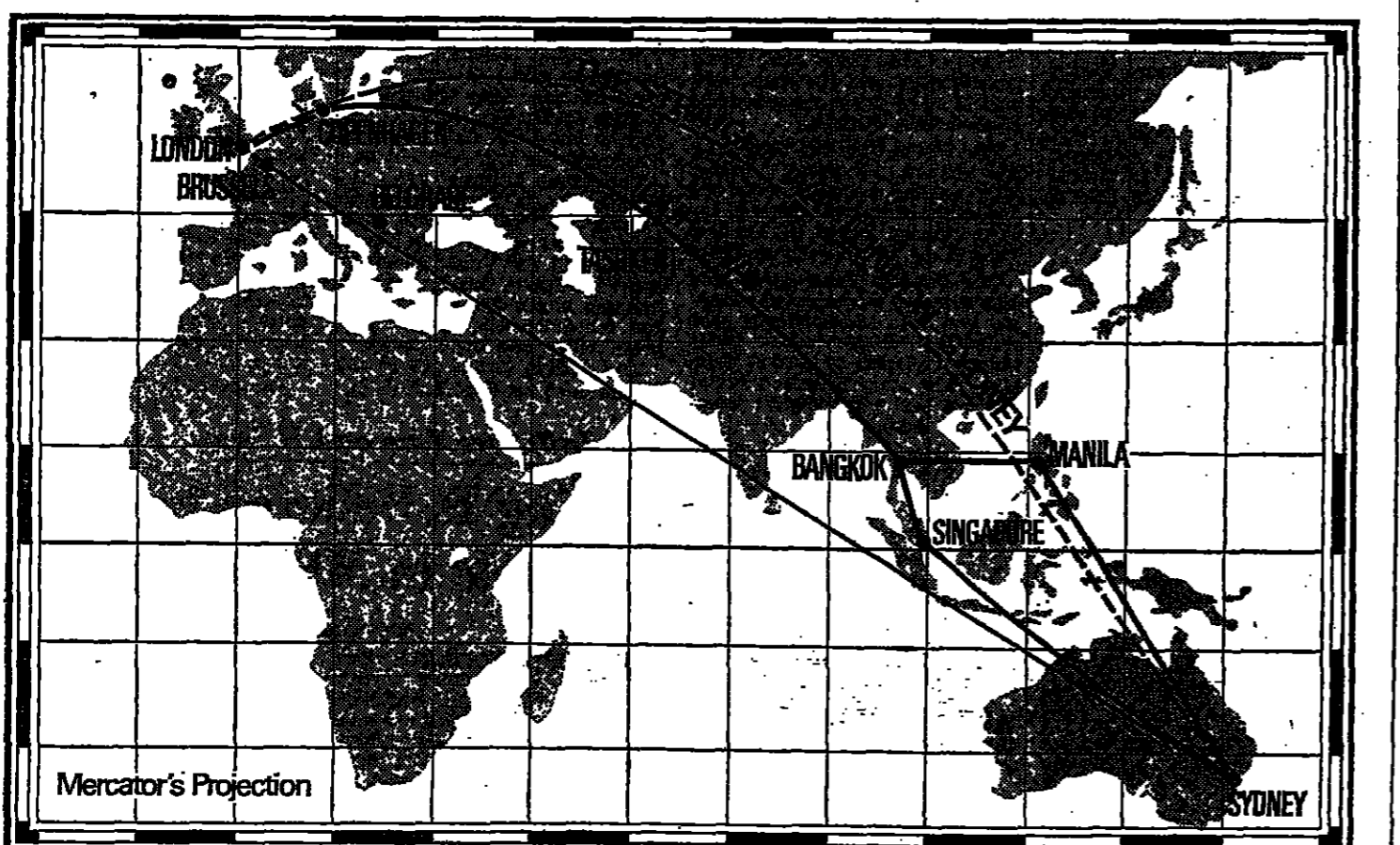
Dual Representation A senior Israeli official has reservations about the principle of "dual representation" which Peking always because a Palestinian movement might some membership.

Israel is under immense pressure to save Taiwan... ment, which Israel's that expulsion is a

Headlines are also by Bahrain, Oman and three newly independent Gulf states that entered this month.

Powerful new Persian Gulf may lead or some of these states established relations with another Gulf coalition this year and not support in the UN.

2 Israeli Troops Killed TEL AVIV, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Two Israeli soldiers were killed today when an Egyptian military vehicle was hit by a mine on the Golan Heights of Syria, Israeli army announced.



TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT - OR LOOK AT A GLOBE

All world maps are liars. They can't help it. When a sphere is transferred to a flat piece of paper something has to give. The shape of continents, or directions, or distances. The Mercator map is still the most widely used. It has many advantages but one great fallacy. It gives you a grossly distorted impression of the shortest way between two points that are far apart east-west.

Take London and Sydney, for instance. The straight way between them runs over a European capital. Which? A Mercator map would tell you it must be Brussels. With Belgrade as runner-up. But the map deceives you. It's Copenhagen. And there is no runner-up. From most points in western and central Europe the shortest way to Sydney is via Copenhagen. Take out word for it - or look at a globe.

You can fly to Sydney via Copenhagen four days a week. The fast way on Wednesday, with the only next-day arrival from Europe. Our Trans-Asian Express flight connects in Bangkok with Thai International's new service to Sydney. And it's the same aircraft all the way from Europe.

The restful way on Monday, Friday or Saturday. With a built-in break of 7-8 hours in Singapore or Manila before departure of the connecting flight to Sydney. After all, Sydney is over 10,000 miles away, even via Copenhagen. And the roundabout through flights take some 30 hours.

Ask your travel agent for details. GOING TO THE FAR EAST OR AUSTRALIA YOU HAVE TWO ALTERNATIVES: FLY VIA COPENHAGEN, OR MAKE A DETOUR.

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Table with 3 columns: City, Airline, and Price. Includes cities like ALGERIE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BOMBAY, BRUSSELS, CANNARA, COPENHAGEN, CUEVA DEL NORO, DUBLIN, HONG KONG, MADRID, LONDON, LISBON, MALDEN, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGA, ROME, SOFIA, SYDNEY, TEL AVIV, THAI, TORONTO, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

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10/18/71

Debate on... Position... Reduce Population... Phosphorus Reserve... Be Exhausted by 2000... Navy Seen Bound... Michael Getler... Oct. 17 (WP)...

Reduce Population's Phosphorus Reserve Be Exhausted by 2000

By Bayard Webster
Oct. 17 (NYT)—A study has determined that the world's reserves of a nonrenewable mineral to life could be exhausted by the end of the next century...

Marines, while nuclear, carry fewer and shorter-range missiles... The Yankee types... carry eight missiles...

Agency Admits It Erred Report on Beef and Cancer

By Morton Mintz
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP)—The Agriculture Department admitted today that it had erred in a report linking cancer with beef...

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Charles B. (Bebe) Rebozo with his friend, President Richard M. Nixon, during a sojourn in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Nixon Termed Only Investor In a Florida Island to Profit

MIAMI, Oct. 17 (NYT)—Newsday, the Long Island newspaper, said in a series last week that President Nixon made about \$180,000 profit investing in a Florida island...

U.S. Law Aide Is Forced Out By a Scandal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (NYT)—The Nixon administration abruptly forced the resignation last week of Will R. Wilson, its chief enforcer of criminal laws...

Caskets Must Have Price Tags In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—A new California law orders funeral directors to put conspicuous price tags on all caskets and outlays...

Roy Cohn Cleared In Trial on Fees

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—A Manhattan Federal judge Friday dismissed charges against attorney Roy Cohn...

Nixon Warns U.S. to Beware Fate of Persia, Greece, Rome

By Philip D. Carter
CHARLOTTE, N.C., Oct. 17 (WP)—Sounding much like evangelist Billy Graham, the man he came here to honor, President Nixon once again exhorted the American people Friday to beware of the examples of ancient Persia, Greece and Rome...



Billy Graham

Warren Urges World Court Be Strengthened, Used More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Former Chief Justice Earl Warren says there is no more urgent example of the international disregard for world order than the "chronic under-employment of the International Court of Justice."

Illinois Drops 10-Year Term For Sale of Pot

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court ruled Friday that the mandatory 10-year prison sentence for sale of marijuana under the state's 1931 narcotic drug law is unconstitutional.

Ex-Rival Reporters At White House Wed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The wedding of former rival White House wire-service correspondents was held yesterday.

Oil Fire in Gulf

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17 (AP)—Fire broke out on an offshore oil platform yesterday, sending a two-mile-long oil slick into the Gulf of Mexico.

Air Force Spent \$500,000 in 1970 Wooing Civilians

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The Air Force spent more than \$500,000 last year flying civic leaders to cocktail parties, displays, briefings and dinners...

Post for Father Goedert

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17 (AP)—Father Raymond Goedert, of Chicago, has been elected president of the Canon Law Society of America.

U.S. Grants Asylum To Russian Skipper

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (AP)—A 47-year-old Russian fishing boat captain, resoued in Japan's northern sea, has been granted asylum in the United States.

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Form for Croisieres Paquet: Name, Profession, Address... 5, bd Malesherbes, Paris 8e... Agency at Marseille (2e), 70, rue de la République...

10/18/71

Arms Belong to RA Seized

Give an 10 as Spy Sold Data Press

17 (UPI)—A journalist has been years imprisoned with spying for in Prague, the news agency CTK said.

The journalist, Arak, spied between 1968 and fall of embassy and diplomats. It is not clear he was given any information to the press. The correspondent identified as "Tad Morgan, Alfred Karl Meyer and respondents are all Eastern Europe, present positions. All have reported on the Prague case.

New York Times Mr. Morgan is in Prague, Mr. Meyer is in Prague. The New York Times Mr. Meyer is a former correspondent and newsman.

Western embassies in Prague have been used in connection with this is the first case in which the first newsman has been arrested.

Mr. Vrajik-d for his information. The matter is being handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and stationing of in Czechoslovakia of military equipment.

It also passed on to the party and state they actually took it.

Those who have work-motivated bloc said newsman were in-hamper Western Prague.

In charges showed between the communism in a Communist in the West.

and West they said getting an imminent conviction is considered good the East.

Mr. Vrajik-Prank information to Ed- of the U.S. Em- gue. Information to the embassy's Mark J. Garrison, ceptor, Samuel G. said.

intended in Prague said, "The insinuation is completely inaccurate."

Conditions here said of newsman have d in a spy case in it will result in being afraid of men from the West. men will be wary of they learn.

Expelled reported yesterday a newsman was e- he "abused his iden. Munich con- the Swedish daily posed as a stu- said, and "abused Czechoslovakia for a sign against the Swedish Foreign ter Wickman sum- Czechoslovak charge and requested "in- mation concerning who, a Swedish id, had been arrest- to Swedish reports, went to Czechoslova- the arrest of two Czechoslovak wom- th trying to smug- of Czechoslovakia.

Tracker rated by Russia

Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has inaugurated a 3,200-mile-long atomic "tracker" which is hooked to the world's biggest atom is a French-built gen bubble chamber high, and opens up for studying sub- arrier Ortol, French Scientific and In- velopment, and An- sants, chairman of committee on Peace- Atomic Energy, cut e at the Serpukhov ch center, about 60 of Moscow.

ar tracker was built the French nuclear ter of Saclay, near was shipped here.

is called that for Pierre Prugne, in me" means plum and is a type of plum. a low pun, "a phys-



A MOVEABLE LEASE—This solid brick and cement house is being rolled aside some 50 yards to make room for new circular expressway being built around Paris. But it will not be destroyed and once the work is done, will again be a home.

Malaga to Fete Picasso on His 90th Birthday

MALAGA, Spain, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The Malaga city commission has approved measures to commemorate the 90th birthday Oct. 25 of Pablo Picasso, the city's most famous native son.

The commission agreed to rename a public park Picasso Gardens, to establish art scholarships in the painter's name, to adopt his "dove of peace" as the symbol of next year's 13th Inter-American Municipal Congress to be held here, and to pursue efforts to obtain his birthplace as a public museum.

The commission rejected, however, a suggestion that Picasso, a bitter foe of the Franco government and in self-exile at Mougins, France, be named a "favorite son" of Malaga.

Shah's Fete Ends in Tehran With Dedication of a Stadium

TEHRAN, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—A display of ancient Iranian gymnastics by about 1,000 athletes today ended the week-long celebrations marking the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian empire.

The gymnastic display was a highlight of the official opening of a 100,000-seat stadium by the Shah of Iran.

The stadium, in a northeastern suburb of Tehran, the capital, will be the site of the next Asian Games.

This last major event of the celebrations held here and in Persepolis took place as monarchs, princes, presidents and governmental representatives continued to leave Iran.

Today's departures, following the guests from 23 countries who left yesterday, included Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, King Olav of Norway, King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark and Prince Philip and Princess Anne of Britain. The main guests at the stadium today were King Hussein and Princess Muna of Jordan and King Constantine of Greece.

In all, the Shah entertained 28 heads of state among representatives of 69 countries.

The occasion was said to have provided a unique opportunity for informal and unpublished talks among leaders, but the extent of these was unknown and the general view here is that the celebrations belonged more to the realm of pageantry than of politics.

Criticism in some foreign newspapers of the cost of the celebration has been countered in the Iranian press by statements of visiting celebrities, including those from Communist countries, praising the event.

Emperor Haile Selassie told foreign journalists here that he thought the celebrations had contributed to international amity and brotherhood and had helped to solve problems.

Tass Reports Housing Boom In City U.S. Calls Sub Center

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Soviet Union says that a major program of urban expansion is under way in a northern city that was recently identified as a nuclear submarine center in a Washington dispatch on a reported buildup of Soviet strategic weapons.

Tass, the official press agency, issued a brief item Friday from the White Sea port of Severodvinsk, saying that four residential neighborhoods, each able to house 8,000 people, were under development on the western outskirts of the city of 145,000 population.

The 80-word dispatch dealt with a place that is rarely mentioned in the public information media of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the item was issued only a few days after a Washington dispatch to The New York Times (and published in The International Herald Tribune) said that satellite photos of the Soviet Union had uncovered evidence of a buildup of more and better strategic weapons.

The buildup was said to include a doubling in size of the principal Soviet nuclear submarine construction yard at Severodvinsk.

The sequence of reports on U.S. satellite photographs and on the urban development program at the Soviet submarine center was not thought to be directly related. But at the very least they suggested an odd coincidence in view of the secrecy that surrounds the Soviet defense industry.

Tass, it was felt, was unlikely to intentionally divulge information that could be interpreted as indirect support for U.S. intelligence findings.

It was thought more plausible, therefore, that Tass officials had not been aware of the Western report when they authorized publication of the news item about Severodvinsk on the surface, one of many items in the Soviet press about urban improvement across this vast country.

Priests' Escape Bid Foiled By Spanish Prison Guards

MADRID, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Guards have foiled an escape attempt by a group of priests jailed for political offenses at the maximum security prison of Zamora, the official news agency Cifra said yesterday.

The priests were about to complete a 60-foot tunnel under the prison wall which had taken two years to dig when a plastic bag containing cement led guards to discover the plot, Cifra said.

The tunnel was dug by two of 11 priests in prison at Zamora, in western Spain near the Portuguese border, according to the report. Implicated in the plot were two other priests sentenced to long jail terms in a trial before a military court of Basque nationalists at Burgos last December. They were identified by Cifra as Juan Echave Garitacelaya, serving a 30-year sentence for banditry and 20 years for terrorism, and Julian Calzada, sentenced to 12 years for military rebellion.

Cifra did not say how many of the 11 imprisoned clerics were involved in the plot. Some of them have in the meantime been released under an amnesty decreed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco Oct. 1, the agency said.

The agency report did not mention any punishment which might be inflicted on the plotters.

Zamora has in recent years become the prison where convicted rebel priests are sent, even though the 1953 concordat between the Vatican and the Spanish government stipulates special places of detention outside normal prisons for priests convicted of any crimes, including political offenses.

Reagan in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Gov. Ronald Reagan arrived today for a week-long official visit as President Nixon's roving goodwill ambassador. Apart from meetings with Japanese government officials, the governor will use the opportunity to promote California's trade with Japan, the U.S. Embassy said.

Over Political Unity Issue Libya Marches Out of Step With Arab Federation

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (NYT)—The Libyan regime, headed by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, seems to have fallen out of step with its two allies in the six-week-old Federation of Arab Republics.

A separate Egyptian-Syrian unity agreement with the three-country federation was announced last Thursday after consultations in Damascus, Syria, between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and the Syrian President, Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad. But it did not mention Libya.

A communiqué on the talks, which followed Mr. Sadat's three-day visit to Moscow, said that a committee was being organized to prepare "for a dialogue" between the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political organization, and the Baath party of Syria with a view to their integration.

Mr. Sadat was chosen head of the council, and Cairo was selected as the federation's capital, but little other substantive decision-making emerged from the session.

Col. Qadhafi, who was the prime mover behind the federation endeavor, departed from Cairo immediately after the closing meeting. Some sources report that he had been reluctant to attend the Presidential Council session, and finally flew to Cairo Oct. 4 after a high-level Egyptian had gone to Libya to persuade and accompany him.

Five days after the Cairo meeting ended, Col. Qadhafi

made a surprise visit to Algeria for talks with President Houari Boumediene, who had been criticized earlier by the Libyan for standing aloof from Arab unity efforts.

Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Boumediene agreed to meet every four months to strengthen relations in a loose alliance between their neighboring countries.

Col. Qadhafi had not appeared in public for more than two weeks before he turned up in Cairo for the council meeting. Rumors had circulated throughout the Arab world that he had resigned or had been injured when a truck crashed into his motorcade while he was traveling to the Tripoli airport.

On Oct. 7, Col. Qadhafi confirmed during a rally that he had indeed resigned in a political quarrel during September but

that he had relented and resumed his posts as premier and head of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

In his speech, Col. Qadhafi complained that "centralization" of power has been obstructing his revolutionary reform program. He charged that most government officials had shunned initiatives for reforms in administration and the economy, choosing to leave decision making to the Revolutionary Command Council. "I will not stay in office as the leader of the revolution for one month if this situation continues," he warned.

Reports reaching Cairo from Libya indicated that Col. Qadhafi had sought to persuade his fellow officers in the council to surrender ministerial posts in the cabinet to competent civilians, but without success.

Vanguard of Unity

The Baath is a radical Socialist party that seeks Arab-world unity, with itself in the vanguard. Col. Qadhafi, who has similar aspirations, has founded a political organization in Libya patterned on the Arab Socialist Union.

Kosygin Flies to Canada on PR Campaign

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin left for Canada today as part of the Kremlin's worldwide public relations campaign.

(He arrived in Ottawa at 3:55 GMT.)

He was repaying a visit to the Soviet Union last May by Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who took steps to diversify Canada's foreign relations through expanded contacts with the Soviet Union.

The eight-day visit is part of

Seasoned Traveler

Diplomats assess these trips, which began last month, as a bit of traveling salesmanship designed to offset China's growing influence and present Moscow as peacemaker to the world.

Mr. Kosygin is the most seasoned traveler of the leadership

Group

He just returned from nearly a week in Algeria and Morocco and is scheduled to visit Norway and Denmark in December.

But President Nikolai V. Podgorny and party secretary Leonid Brezhnev are expanding their roles as goodwill envoys. Mr. Podgorny has visited North Vietnam, India, Burma and Iran over the last two weeks, while Mr. Brezhnev visited Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria last month and is going to Paris next week.

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White House Memoirs

Lyndon Johnson Writes Of the Johnson Years

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Lyndon B. Johnson says in his White House memoirs that the Kennedy administration's role in the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem was "a serious blunder" that caused political chaos in South Vietnam and became a principal factor in Mr. Johnson's subsequent commitment of ground combat forces there.

Mr. Johnson contends that his expansion of the war in Vietnam grew directly out of the coup d'état against the South Vietnamese leader three weeks before Mr. Johnson assumed the presidency on Nov. 22, 1963.

Excerpts from the wide-ranging memoirs of the foreign and domestic crises covered by Mr. Johnson are being published in The New York Times. Under the title "The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency, 1963-1969," it will appear on Nov. 7 in a 636-page book under the imprint of Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

The former president, who is 63 years old, also says that he was not caught by surprise by the enemy's Lunar New Year offensive in February, 1968, and that the fighting then resulted in a major defeat for the Communists and not an American Dien Bien Phu, as a number of observers have viewed it.

He saw the offensive coming, Mr. Johnson says, and he knew he would have to meet and crush it before Hanoi would enter peace negotiations.

'Enemy Dupes'

The Vietnamese Communists were able to turn their defeat into a psychological victory, Mr. Johnson maintains, only because opponents of the war in Congress and the news media played the role of enemy dupes by disseminating unwarranted gloom to the American people.

Then, after the Paris negotiations had begun, he writes, supporters of Richard M. Nixon's candidacy, apparently without the future President's knowledge, almost caused the talks to break off by persuading the leaders in Saigon not to go along with Mr. Johnson's halt in the bombing of North Vietnam on Oct. 31, 1968. Mr. Johnson also blames this intrigue in part for the failure to achieve substantive progress in

the negotiations during the last three months of his presidency.

He does not name the Nixon supporters, but previously published reports have said he believes that Mrs. Anna Chennault, the Chinese-born widow of Lt. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, the World War II Flying Tiger leader, was among them. Mrs. Chennault has denied the allegation.

Mr. Johnson takes credit for organizing and implementing the so-called Vietnamization strategy—the progressive substitution of a strong Saigon administration and a steady flow of American combat forces—that Mr. Nixon has been following since he took office.

According to Mr. Johnson, he left Mr. Nixon with a strong political and military situation in South Vietnam and ongoing negotiations in Paris that can be combined to achieve a successful outcome.

"I felt I was turning over to President Nixon a foreign policy program that, although serious, was improving; an ally that was stronger than ever before; an enemy weakened and beaten in every major engagement; and a working forum for peace," Mr. Johnson writes. "These we had achieved through the months and years of pain and sacrifice. But we had accomplished even more than that. We had kept our word to Southeast Asia. We had opposed and defeated aggression, as we promised we would. We had given 17 million South Vietnamese a chance to build their own country and their own institutions. And we had seen them move well down that road."

The Kennedys

Highlights of Mr. Johnson's memoirs on other subjects include the following:

- His relations with John F. Kennedy and his wife, now Mrs. Aristotle S. Onassis, were easy and affectionate. But Mr. Johnson says that he and Robert F. Kennedy were not on close terms and he indicates that Robert Kennedy tried to prevent his selection for the vice-presidency in 1960.

- He had decided not to seek the presidency on his own in 1964 and was persuaded to do so, principally by Mrs. Johnson, on the afternoon of Aug. 25, 1964, the day after the Democratic convention opened at Atlantic City.

- He is convinced that he prevented a Cuban-style Communist take-over in the Dominican Republic in the spring of 1965. He says the plans for "United States military intervention" to abort Communist insurrections in Central America and the Caribbean were laid by President Kennedy in 1963 and that preparatory military exercises were conducted.

- Israel launched its surprise attack against Egypt starting the six-day Middle East war in 1967 despite a promise to Mr. Johnson that it would give him "a week or two" to open the Gulf of Aqaba and obtain a peaceful settlement.

- Mr. Johnson faced down the Soviet Union on June 10, 1967, by sending the Sixth Fleet to within 50 miles of the Syrian coast when Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, on the hot line, threatened Soviet military intervention as Israel was consolidating its victory with a last quick day of fighting for the Golan Heights.

- The retired president blames George Romney, then governor of Michigan and now secretary of Housing and Urban Development, for the delay in the dispatch of federal troops to Detroit during the riots in July, 1967, that cost 43 lives.

- A White House announcement that Mr. Johnson would visit the Soviet Union in October, 1968, was scheduled to be made on Aug. 21 of that year, the day after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. The invitation, received the day before, was not made public.

- Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's dovish speech at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Sept. 30, 1968, cost Mr. Humphrey the presidency, Mr. Johnson believes. The speech disturbed the leaders in Saigon, Mr. Johnson writes, made them more receptive to the intrigue by Mr. Nixon's supporters and delayed the bombing halt and progress in the Paris talks that would have won Mr. Humphrey the margin of victory.

Domestic Efforts

Dwelling with pride on his domestic accomplishments, Mr. Johnson recounts with feeling two battles to secure congressional passage of the Great Society programs—the Job Corps, the bills to provide housing for the poor and to rid them



of such evils as the hordes of slums that infect slum tenements, the advances in education and health, and most of all, civil rights.

He tells of his own confrontation with his conscience to overcome his Southern heritage. "Nothing makes a man come to grips more directly with his conscience than the presidency," he writes. "When I sat in the Oval Office after President Kennedy died and reflected on civil rights, there was no question in my mind as to what I would do. I knew that, as president and as a man, I would use every ounce of strength I possessed to gain justice for the black American."

Mr. Johnson recalls the passion with which he fought the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law. He writes of his triumph on the night of March 15, 1965, a week after Sheriff Jim Clark and his Alabama troopers had halted Martin Luther King's march from Montgomery to Selma with billy clubs and whips. That night Mr. Johnson transacted a joint session of Congress with a speech that won the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

"For a few seconds the entire chamber was quiet," he writes, as he said his final words: "And... we... shall... overcome."

"Then the applause started and kept coming. One by one the representatives and senators stood up. They were joined by

the cabinet, the justices and the ambassadors. Soon most of the chamber was on its feet with a shouting ovation that I shall never forget as long as I live."

His Collaborators

The memoirs, which went through a number of drafts, were researched and written in what amounted to a collaboration between Mr. Johnson and a team of men, now his associates in Texas, who were in the White House during his administration. A major role is understood to have been played by Walt W. Rostow, formerly Mr. Johnson's special assistant for national security affairs and now at the University of Texas.

The others were William J. Jordan, a former foreign correspondent for The New York Times who served in the State Department and the White House and as spokesman at the Paris peace talks, and Harry Middleton and Robert L. Hardesty, both former White House speech writers.

The tone is argumentative throughout, although barbed comments about other political figures have been excised.

Where Robert Kennedy is concerned, Mr. Johnson acknowledges that they were not compatible and takes an occasional jab. But he manages a compliment or two as well and includes none of the bitter remarks that he repeatedly made in private with President Johnson.

Pentagon Papers

Mr. Johnson cites and quotes freely, if selectively, from a great many documents that appeared in the Pentagon papers—internal policy memorandums, his own directives, tables, intelligence assessments and the records of high-level meetings. Some of these are the documents that the Nixon administration sought through court action to prevent The New York Times and other newspapers from publishing last summer on the ground that their revelation would endanger national security.

The documentary record in the Pentagon papers is often at variance with Mr. Johnson's account. His contention that he was prepared for the Tet offensive is thrown into question by a number of the documents, among them a written report Mr. Johnson received at the end of February from Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at that time, after a trip to Vietnam.

Mr. Johnson cites that report, dated Feb. 27, but does not quote, among others, the following paragraph: "The initial attack nearly succeeded in a dozen places, and defeat in those places was only averted by the timely reaction of U.S. forces. In short, it was a very near thing."

In another example, Mr. Johnson states that he disposed of Gen. Westmoreland's troop request by telling the general emphatically, through Gen. Wheeler, that he would get no more than 22,000 men.

Report Criticized

The former president contends that a news article in The Times on March 10, 1968, disclosing Gen. Westmoreland's request and stating that it had set off intense debate in the administration was essentially erroneous because the issue was already dead. Mr. Johnson declares that the report constituted virtual sabotage of the public will and may have helped prolong the war.

The Pentagon papers, on the other hand, say that Mr. Johnson asked Gen. Westmoreland to review his request and that on March 8, four days after Mr. Johnson says the request was disposed of, Gen. Westmoreland cabled that he wanted the additional men. Mr. Johnson does not mention the cable in his memoirs.

He also does not note that two weeks later he announced that he was relieving Gen. Westmoreland as Vietnam commander.

Clifford Version

Mr. Clifford is portrayed as having grasped the bombing proposal late and as having advocated it to administration councils only slowly.

On President Kennedy's responsibility for the situation in Vietnam, that Mr. Johnson inherited, the former president contends that Mr. Kennedy's failure to persuade President Diem to carry out administrative reforms at the top level was a bad mistake. Mr. Kennedy made a feeble attempt to obtain such reforms in late 1961, when he made his commitment to Vietnam in the form of several thousand military advisers, pilots and helicopter companies.

Investigating the Vietnamese general to overthrow Mr. Diem two years later was a grave error, Mr. Johnson writes, terming it "basty and ill-advised," and adding: "In my judgment this decision was a serious blunder which launched a period of deep political confusion in Saigon that lasted two years."

Mr. Johnson concedes that he failed to brace the American people for the Tet offensive by in-

forming them that he was anticipating it. "Looking back on early 1968," he says, "I am convinced I made a mistake by not saying more about Vietnam in my State of the Union report on Jan. 17, 1968. In that address I underscored how intensely our will was being tested by the struggle in Vietnam but I did not go into details concerning the buildup of enemy forces or warn of the early major combat I believed was in the offing. . . . In retrospect, I think I was too cautious. If I had forecast the possibilities, the American people would have been better prepared for what was soon to come."

Where the Tet offensive, the Tonkin Gulf incident, the decisions to wage the air and ground wars, Gen. Westmoreland's request for an additional 306,766 men, the bombing limitation and other major controversies of the Vietnam war are concerned, the memoirs are likely to raise as many questions for historians as they settle.

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Mr. Johnson explains in his preface: "For better or worse, then, this is a book that only a president could have written. That is the sole excuse for its existence. I make no pretense of having written a complete and definitive history of my presidency. I have tried rather to review that period from a president's point of view—reflecting a president's personal and political philosophy, a president's experience and knowledge, a president's aspirations and a president's response to the demands that were made on him."

I have not written these chapters to say, "This is how it was," but to say, "This is how I saw it from my vantage point."

After Abortive Coup Hassan Acts to Win Moroccan's Support

By Henry Giniger

RABAT, Morocco (NYT).—Morocco is carrying on a vigorous program, placing emphasis on weeding out corruption in the administration, following the abortive coup d'état against Hassan II in July.

The king and the new government he named in August is to be trying hard to gain solid popular support by eliminating causes of political and economic discontent.

But for the political opposition in Morocco, the measures go far enough. Three months after the attack on the king's hand to the political parties and unions that have been opposing the government. Negotiations have been going on intermittently but King Hassan has thus far refused to satisfy his opponents on a basic demand—the end of his absolute power and constitutional changes that would strengthen the government and parliament.

"The king cannot keep absolute power," one opposition leader said. "If he does, there will be an abyss between him and the political parties."

Mostly Illiterate

The proud and willful king does not seem to be worried about this prospect, and, having exercised more or less absolute power since his accession to the throne 10 years ago, he does not seem to be in a hurry to give it up. In a country whose population is more than 60 percent illiterate and overwhelmingly rural, organized political life tends to be limited to a relatively small sector of the population in the cities. The mass of the people living countryside appears politically apathetic and more concerned daily existence than about who is running things.

The country remains basically monarchist even among opposition parties, which talk of a constitutional monarchy.

In the streets and cafés, where hundreds of Moroccans themselves for hours for want of something better to do, there is as relaxed and as easygoing as it ever was. Morocco has been turning first to the sports pages for the fate of the soccer team in the Mediterranean championships at Izmir, which seem to take precedence over the fate of the government.

But the events of July appear to have been a kind of watershed as far as people's attitudes are concerned. There is much talk and frank discussion about the king. As a sign of this, the official remarked that people were more apt to talk simply "king" rather than using the ceremonious expression "his majesty."

Outfirk in Charge

Longtime residents have noticed that at cocktail parties and gatherings Moroccans are now engaging in considerable gab about the government.

One of King Hassan's major sources of strength, the armed forces, has become one of the big question marks in political life. In the last nine of its 15 generals, who were either killed in the 1965 executed as rebels afterward. About 1,000 army cadets at the palace are under detention while army and government debate whether to put them on trial.

Government officials, including the king, compare what happened on July 10 to a "traffic accident" that might have happened any under any government and that therefore does not call for basic policies.

But King Hassan has nonetheless drawn some lessons in bloodshed, and the new government has gone to work fairly to carry out the reform program over the next 18 months or so in the fields of education, economic development, administrative justice.

Among the measures taken to gain support from all sectors:

- A study of military wage scales and living conditions army camps and of the system of promotion.
- Civil service pay increases of 15 percent to go into effect shortly, as well as negotiations with private industry to raise wages.

- The elimination of taxes on radios, bicycles and motor as well as a decrease in the price of sugar, a major item of consumption here.
- Revision of the income tax laws to compensate for it of revenue elsewhere and to make the wealthy contribute more they have been accustomed to.

- Extensive study of the court system, including the pro and appointment of magistrates and the elimination of several have been found to have engaged in corrupt practices.
- The planned distribution of about 345,000 acres of 11 peasants. This is estimated to be about three times what he distributed since Morocco became independent in 1956 and be take over the holdings of the French settlers.
- The weeding out of corrupt officials, including several last year, from government and public administration. As before, for example, the entire passport section in Tangier has been dismissed for illegally requiring money from the public for the del' passports. In the provinces of Meknes and Fez some 60 local officials are reported to have been dismissed.

Fight on Corruption

There is constant reference here by government officials, including the king himself, to the need to end corruption. When Hassan opened the fall session of parliament recently, he said deputies take an oath "to combat corruption and to work tirelessly for the benefit of the country."

There is no evidence that the king has changed his own expensive style of living, although there are reliable reports that he is divesting himself of some of his private business interests.

Meanwhile, discontent is evident among civil servants, who resist that if the anticorruption campaign continues and is turned "with him," as one called it, the entire administration will be put on trial.

This feeling on the part of civil servants who are loyal to government represents one of the dangers that the king faces. But as long as he avoids any basic changes in the way the government, it is apparent that he will not win over the political enemies that he now has.

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The Congo: A Recent Voyage of Discovery

By Dick Roraback

RWINDI, Congo (AET).—"Phloomp, phloomp, phloomp!" With the sound of crude oil hiccupping down the drain of an outsized bathtub, seven feet of black wing pumped past the curtained window, preceded by a scrawny neck and a sharp thin beak half as long as the wingspan.

A marabout, the ugliest bird since Dattless Brown, touched down with surprising grace, its obscene wattle flopping against its breast, then hunched off five feet tall in its bare feet, in search of chow, reminiscent of a defrocked clergyman in a pink tie looking for an early pick-me-up.

Fifty yards downward, three young elephants galumphed through the high grass, snapping their trunks like six-ironers through the morning dew. "Boonay-boon," they said, "the American to nobody in particular. Since nobody in particular was stirring at 4:30.

The Party

An hour later, he stepped from his air-conditioned bungalow and walked down the dirt path to the gate of his party: Pia, an Italian fashion-writer; Ernst, a lanky Dutch sales manager; Mylene, a soft-spoken Swiss, and Jules, a Tunisian businessman—a typical group of tourists in that "typical" tourist in the Congo's Albert National Park is rarer than the polar bear.

Together they strolled toward their waiting slide-top Volkswagens bus, laughing, ostentatiously nonchalant—each nursing his own interpretation of the ungodly sounds of the previous night, the moment to the fallen guides just outside the Rwind camp, the deadpan postscript to the reserve's brochure: "The park assumes no responsibility for any accidents happening to the visitor who ignores our rules of survival."

Waiting with the first genuine smile of the day was Gerard Kipshula, natly in his paramilitary guide's uniform with black beret and gold Christian cross, a personal fetish. "Jambo," said Gerard ("Jambo" for "hello"). Then he made the point perfectly clear. "Jambo sana" ("Hello very much!"). "Lions," said Jules. "Let's see the lions."

"We can't exactly order them up," said Gerard with infinite patience, "but we'll do our best."

By sheer good fortune, Ge-

rard's best was encountered a scant quarter-mile out of camp, a family of perhaps eight lions stretching their limbs in anticipation of a little good-natured carnage.

The bus stopped within yards of the beasts, who stared at the passengers popping up through the open roof. It was a magic moment. No one spoke. Looking at the lions in their natural environment, one felt an exhilaration as if somehow present at the Creation, a wonderment that effectively banished fear, if not reverence, for the day.

"The 'simba' won't attack the car," said the guide from a great distance in time. "To him, it's a rolling rhino, harmless but strong, and he is basically a coward. Should you leave the bus, though, he might get other ideas."

For the remainder of the morning, despite Jules's new plea for "Elephants, will ya, elephants, I only got six pictures left," the feeling of awe, of privilege, of communion persisted.

Buffalo Shuffie

Forty or fifty buffaloes charged over an open field for the sheer hell of it, cow birds perched on their backs feeding on a host of lesser free-riders and wart hogs shuffling out of the path of the stampede.

In a great muddy pool, dozens of hippos bathed in slow motion, jowl to jowl, a group of ex-chiefs "banished from their families," explained Gerard, after the ascendancy of a new leader, probably one of the pariah's sons.

A fifth of a buffalo, its ribs already stripped clean, lay where it had fallen the night before, while in the mid-morning heat, a herd of antelopes stood motionless, slim white necks rigid, all facing in the same direction.

"The elephants," said Jules. "What'samatta, you got no elephants?"

A thousand miles to the west in the capital city of Kinshasa, Minister of Tourism Victor Ndjoi was wrestling with the manifold problems of attracting visitors to one of the few remaining unspoiled vestiges of the Garden of Eden:

- An almost unbelievable dearth of up-to-date information on a country that rivals, if it

ing up the red carpet to the jazziest beat this side of an old-fashioned New Orleans wake. (So much for boomlay-boom.)

The hotel was jointly financed by the Congolese government, the U.S. Agency for International Development and Inter-Continental, which has specialized in breaking virgin ground since Franklin Roosevelt first persuaded former Pan-Am President Juan Trippe to start a chain of hotels in South Africa.

The tradition persists: "If you've heard of the city, it's a Hilton," they say in the trade. "If you can't pronounce it, it's an Inter-Continental."

"We build in places that need hotels," says Mario di Genova, president of IC's Europe-Africa division. "You could say, I suppose, that we're taking a chance here—or in Libreville or Lusaka—but you could also say we're betting on the future."

"Fifty percent of invested capital here has provided jobs for Congolese who didn't have jobs before," adds PR director Tom Gerst. "We started training the first group last July, and you know who was training the second group? They were the waiters and the bellhops who maybe didn't have a pair of shoes last year."

"That's what this building is all about. It isn't just a goddamn business."

Nor are the employees quite like any others. Occasionally inept, they are eager and above all, proud—at any rate, most of them.

One night on the ninth floor, overlooking the fabled Congo River, Elizabeth Nsamul, a lovely Congolese hostess, started her dinner companion by addressing the waiter as "Citoyen," rather than the faintly condescending "Garçon."

"In the Congo, there are no classes," she explained. "We are all 'citoyens' or 'citoyennes.' Even Mr. Moubutu. He is 'citoyen president.'"

The conversation turned, and Elizabeth, mother of four, confessed that she hadn't the time to cook for her family. "Happy," she added, "we have a boy to do that."

"A boy?" she was asked, "I thought everyone was a 'citoyen.'"

"Well, yes," she said, "but a cook, our boy is only a cook."

A second article on the Congo, "A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand," will appear tomorrow.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا هو الجواب"

THE LIGHT OF A Dutch Cigar...

After Abortive
ssan Acts
roccans



Win L.J. Coenenheim.

would be an inducement for them to take up cigars as well.

The bureau's director, Mrs. van Hulzen, has also been to Denmark to see just how much cigar smoking is done by Danish women. Further surveys and free trials show that 83 percent of Dutch women enjoyed smoking their first cigarillo and saw their image as being enhanced by it.

In France, Elle magazine discovered that French women cigar smokers were quite unconcerned with cigars as a symbol of emancipation or as a fad. They simply enjoyed the taste of a good cigar and the atmosphere of relaxation that surrounds it. These, after all, are the only real reasons for anybody, man or woman, to smoke cigars and they augur well for the Dutch cigar industry.

Wiroth
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... a bit wistful as
... sip of vintage
... over now but the
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... a cigar smoker.
... to order coffee
... cognac, push your
... more legroom and
... breast pocket for
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... voluptuous
... you know that
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... to be extended for
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forms of smoking
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... eeting inn had its

You take the last sip of vintage wine...is it all over now but the memory? Not if you are a cigar smoker. With the first voluptuous mouthful of smoke you know that the pleasure of that marvelous meal is about to be extended...

involves the same sort of skill and careful blending that goes into making champagne and it is the buyers and blenders who are the most important employees in any cigar company.

The varieties of size and shape can be bewildering, but they assure a cigar for every individual's taste. If Ritmeester and Henri Wintermans each make about 15 different shapes and sizes of cigar, Hofnar has nearly 50, possibly because Hofnar concentrates heavily (60 percent) on the home market, where variety is in high demand, while 90 percent of Henri Wintermans's production is exported.

Another thing that has certainly contributed to the worldwide popularity of Dutch cigars is the variety of small cigars that have the taste of a true cigar but can be smoked at any time, much like a cigarette. Most of these "whiffs," as the British call them, are very inexpensive, indeed, and even more satisfying than a cigarette.

What it all boils down to is that Dutch skill and care in mass-producing high-quality cigars have made one of the world's finest pleasures, and an erstwhile privilege of the wealthy, available to everyone at very reasonable prices. And if the Dutch dominate the cigar export market it is precisely because of the quality of their cigars, for their prices are no lower than anyone else's for comparable products.

Industry Started In Amsterdam

The Dutch came early to tobacco culture in their Indonesian colonies but they were late in making cigars. The industry began about 1830 in Amsterdam on a small scale, but what the Dutch lost in getting started they have more than made up for since. Today they export nearly twice as many cigars as the rest of the world combined.

Today virtually everything is mechanized, but every cigar was hand rolled in the early days. By 1850 there were 82 cigar makers in and around Amsterdam. At that time their product was sold in grocery stores that specialized in colonial goods—spices, coffee, tea, and tobacco.

Around 1860 many makers, such as Hofnar and Henri Wintermans, set up in the south around the little town of Breda (little in those days—5,000 inhabitants—today it has 200,000) near the Belgian border. The area was poor and there was plentiful cheap labor. The companies even farmed out much of their work as cottage industry, particularly in winter when there was not much to do on the farms.

The farmer would come around on Saturday and pick up a certain quantity of leaf and then all

through the week the whole family, husband, wife, children and grandparents would roll cigars, the most experienced adding the final outer, or "wrapper," leaf, and turn in their finished cigars the next Saturday when they picked up the next batch of leaf.

Surprisingly enough, some of this sort of thing is still done in Germany, but it died out completely in the Netherlands about 1880. Nevertheless, cigars were entirely hand-rolled until the 1930's, when the first machines were introduced. These only made the "bunch," that is, wrapped the core, or "filler," inside the first wrapper leaf, known as the "binder." The final wrapper was still added by hand.

This, however, has now also virtually died out. While something less than 1 percent of Ritmeester's production is still hand-wrapped, at Henri Wintermans the last hand-wrapped cigar was produced five years ago.

But practically all of this production was intended for the home market. It was not until after World War II that the Dutch began to think in terms of export. And at that time there were hundreds of makers. As recently as 1958 there were 22 cigar companies and only one year later this number fell to 16.

A Success Story Based on Exports

About half of these almost completely dominate the market, and even fewer—giants such as Henri Wintermans, Ritmeester and Hofnar—account for 90 percent of exports. How these few companies survived the severe shakeup in the industry, and then went on to conquer two-thirds of the world export market in cigars is one of the great success stories of modern business.

Perhaps the most important reasons for this phenomenal success are the character of the cigars themselves and their price. Made basically of Indonesian and Brazilian leaf, Dutch cigars are light and mild, and can thus be smoked at any time of day in almost unlimited quantities. I myself have smoked as many as half a dozen large Dutch cigars as well as two or three times that many small ones in one day with no ill effects.

Now does the reader suffer much damage? For example, the finest Dutch cigars in France cost less than a quarter, while full-size Havanas begin at a dollar. As one Dutch cigar man put it, Communist Cuba makes cigars for capitalists while in the free-enterprise Netherlands "we make cigars for the people."

Such low prices are possible because of the concentration of production in a few large, almost entirely mechanized, and automated firms. It must also be admitted that Indonesian and Brazilian tobaccos are less expensive than Havana, but in any case Havana leaf does go into some of the larger cigars.

To keep up the quality of a uniform, familiar house style

involves the same sort of skill and careful blending that goes into making champagne and it is the buyers and blenders who are the most important employees in any cigar company.

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How to Smoke A Good Cigar

WHAT cigar to smoke is obviously a question of personal preference and Dutch cigars offer a striking variety to choose from. But how to smoke them is not just a matter of personal whim if you wish to get the most out of it.

A cigar, unlike a cigarette, is not just something you puff at distractedly out of habit. A cigar gives pleasure. A lot of care has gone into making it taste sufficiently good with enough character to take you out of yourself long enough to pay some attention to it, if only for the few minutes it takes to smoke a miniature cigar.

When you have finished it you can go back to whatever you were doing composed and relaxed with a feeling of satisfaction. In this it is like a glass of good wine and it deserves the same respect.

Unlike Havanas, which must be kept properly humidified and preferably at a certain temperature, Dutch cigars need no special care except to avoid bruising them. Keeping them in their original box is quite sufficient, especially as many of them are wrapped in cellophane as well.

Many also come in handy pocket-sized boxes, but if you do have to carry three or four out of their box, it is best to have a perfect leather case. Various sizes are sold in good tobacco stores. In a pinch you can carry them in your outside breast pocket, but this is not much help for women smokers.

Important Tips On Cutting

Most Dutch cigars come already cut so there is no need to open them prior to lighting. If this does prove necessary there are several ways to go about it, and a couple to be avoided.

You can bite off or pinch off between the nails of your thumb and index finger, enough of the end to permit a full, easy draw, but it is a good idea to moisten the end with your lips first to avoid unnecessary cracking of the wrapper leaf.

Better yet for a sure, clean cut are various cigar cutters that either take off a cross-section

slice or cut a vee into the end. But never use a cigar piercer or poke open a narrow hole with a match.

This forces the smoke through so small an opening that it concentrates all the tars there and in any case makes it hard to draw. Trying to cut open a cigar with a penknife also leads to a messy, uneven opening.

Rotation Method For Even Burn

When lighting your cigar hold the flame about half an inch from the end and puff repeatedly while rotating the cigar to get it burning evenly across the end. There is absolutely no point in warming the cigar in the flame first. This may damage the wrapper leaf, and stems from the day-long gone—when the glue used to fix it was unsure and had an unpleasant taste that the heat got rid of.

That same defective glue was probably the reason for the cigar band, aside from decoration, but whether you leave it on or take it off is a matter of choice. Only be very careful not to damage the cigar if you do remove it.

There is no harm in relighting a cigar that has gone out, although you can hear a lot of nonsense about this too. Even off the ash with a match and then hold the cigar to the flame for a couple of seconds. When you put it in your mouth to draw, you will find that it is perfectly relick.

You should not smoke a fine cigar between your teeth and chew on it like a plug, if only because it leaves a disgusting stub. On the other hand, you should neither wave it about strewing ashes nor see how long an ash you can grow on it. At about an inch it will very likely fall off onto a tablecloth, a rug or your own clothes. Cigar ash does not stain but it does not improve rugs, either, as another popular fallacy would have it.

If you want to avoid a harsh, bitter end to your cigar, stop smoking it half to two-thirds of the way through, and simply place it in an ashtray where it will go out by itself without further smoldering. There is no need to leave an unsightly, half-crushed cigar butt that will give trouble going out as it is stubbed. If you observe these basic rules

The Simple Art Of Manufacture

THE basic making of any cigar is simple and identical to that of any other. A core of tobacco leaf called "filler" is first wrapped in a "binder" leaf and then in a finer "wrapper" leaf. That's all there is to it, but then all there is to making wine is pressing grapes and fermenting the juice.

Nectiana tabacum can be grown successfully in a wide variety of climates and soils, for it is a hardy plant. There are many varieties and these are further influenced by the soil, which determines the texture of the leaf, and by the climate, which affects the aroma.

For cigars you need large, elastic and thin leaves for the wrapper, beyond all considerations of taste and aroma, which are equally important.

Among the best areas in the world for cigar tobacco, which gives some idea of the extraordinary variety, are Brazil, the Canary Islands, Connecticut, Cuba, Florida, Jamaica, Java, the Philippines and Sumatra.

Of these areas, the Dutch favor Brazil and Java for filler, Java for binder and Sumatra for the all-important wrapper, although the various blends that go into different cigars may involve more than 20 varieties of tobacco, including Havanas.

This is the work of the Dutch experts, who spend several years learning everything there is to know about cigar tobacco. They travel to the plantations to learn how the leaf is grown, cured and fermented, and what its characteristics are, which vary from year to year, as with wine.

These are the men entrusted with buying the leaf on the basis of sample bundles sent out be-

For Men Only?

GEORGE SAND shocked the early 19th century's sensibilities by wearing pants and smoking cigars. She was way ahead of her time on both counts, but while the sight of a woman in pants is now so common that no one even gives it a thought, a woman smoking a cigar can still elicit remarks and stale jokes.

This is as absurd as it is out of tune with the times. Why a woman should be denied the pleasure, taste and relaxation afforded by a good cigar is something that can only be explained by masculine vanity. In fact, more and more women are trying and liking cigars, and smoking them in public.

The Danes would laugh at all the attention being given to the problem. The reason the per capita consumption of cigars in Denmark is nearly twice as high as in the second-place Netherlands is simply because Danish women smoke cigars just as readily and freely as Danish men.

The Dutch are aware of this and they are doing something about it in their own country. The Dutch cigar industry, as the world's leading exporter, would obviously be delighted to double their market and there is no reason why they should not if women can be persuaded to adopt this once male prerogative, one of the few still largely unassailed by women.

To further clear smoking among Dutch women the Dutch cigar industry has established an information and education bureau in The Hague which is called 214 Wel (She Too). Interviews and surveys show that if very few Dutch women now smoke cigars, 57 percent of them (as well as 47 percent of Dutch men) expect women to be smoking at least cigarillos in the future.

Better yet, half of the women interviewed expected to be smoking cigarillos themselves in the future. Both the men and the women polled believe this will come about because cigar smoking is healthier and offers more freedom of choice to women.

Both men and women interviewees see the cigar as another symbol of women's liberation, and women smoking cigarillos have a progressive image of being with it. Furthermore, 90 percent of the men polled believe that women smoking cigars

and smoke your cigar slowly

savoring it to the full, you will understand some of the fanatical devotion that drove both Rudyard Kipling and Groucho Marx to put their cigars before their wives—a choice fortunately quite unnecessary today.

Kipling wrote, "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke," and when Groucho's wife once asked him to give up cigars, he said, "No, but we can still remain friends."

machine that cuts out the blade-shaped binder

and automatically wraps it spirally around the requisite amount of filler to form the "bunch."

The machine trims the bunch and then wraps it, fed halves of wrapper by another worker, unless this is to be done by hand, although this is a dying art. Both the binder and wrapper are attached only at the ends with a tiny amount of colorless, tasteless glue.

The machines can make any size and shape, including the curious *bolshevik*, a tapering torpedo of a cigar favored by many older Dutchmen. The export trade goes in more for coronas of varying lengths and the thinner *panatellas* and slim *panatellas*, as well as for various miniature cigars.

All that remains is to box them in packs of elegant wooden boxes by hand, sometimes individually wrapped in cellophane by an extraordinarily delicate machine or placed in metal tubes, and to ship them out for the delight of smokers throughout the world.

1 in 3 is a Henri Wintermans

Roughly two thirds of the world's imported cigars are imported from Holland; and of these, about one in every three comes from Henri Wintermans.

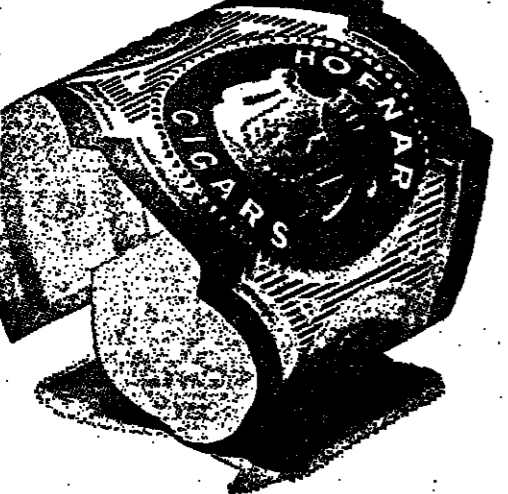
Quality. Convenience. Price. These are the factors which make Wintermans' brands first choice in countries as far apart as Britain and Australia, Norway and New Zealand.

Look for the names . . . CAFE CREME, SLIM PANATELLAS, EXCELLENTES . . . Enjoyed every day nearly everywhere.

Isn't it time you tried one?

HENRI WINTERMANS

No.1 EXPORTER TO THE WORLD



Sorry

We intended to show you one of those famous Hofnar cigars. But the designer of this advertisement could not resist the temptation. We don't believe you could either...



HOFNAR
OFNAR SIGARENFABRIEKEN N.V. VALKENSWAARD-HOLLAND

There are 2 great cigars in the world. Cuban and Dutch. Ours is better because you can get it.

Ritmeester fine dutch cigars



HENRI WINTERMANS

No.1 EXPORTER TO THE WORLD

Monetary War

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—A European figure who would be regarded as a great friend of the United States was talking the other day about transatlantic relations. When the conversation turned to the monetary situation, the temperature rose. "America is the most protectionist country in the world," he said. "The surcharge, the American quotas, the American selling price duty system. They didn't even keep their bargain in the Kennedy Round. And then they have the surcharge to lecture us about protectionism."
Americans may resent the hyperbole of that statement, but it represents a mood—a growing irritation at American policy among European economists, bankers and government officials. And more than irritation: Doubt about the motives of the Nixon administration.

The Daily Telegraph of London, a conservative and certainly pro-American paper, had a place from Washington last week about the diplomatic community's fears over American trade policy. Without blinking an eye or a qualification, the correspondent described the policy now as "flagrantly protectionist" and "discriminatory."
All this represents a shift of feeling over here. When President Nixon proclaimed his new economic policy last Aug. 15, the first reaction was considerable sympathy. The aggressive rhetoric about unfair foreigners was widely treated as a piece of necessary political window-dressing. But now fewer Europeans are sure that it is just window-dressing. There is concern that Nixon, instead of leading his people away from the temptations of protectionism, will play to that mood right up through the election next year—at the expense of the rest of the world.

The substance of his program has also aroused greater concern as it has been better understood. Probably few Americans fully appreciate how rough an impact it may have on the trade prospects of other countries.

A European machinery manufacturer exporting to the United States now faces the 10 percent tariff of the Nixon import surcharge. If Congress approves the buy-American tax credit for capital investment already passed by the House, that will mean another 7 percent disadvantage compared with American manufacturers. And the currency revaluations that have already occurred in the free market add more, 10 percent in Germany.

In other words, a German maker of capital goods would find himself with an effective cost increase of 17 percent imposed on him in the American market. Not many companies can compete on those terms. American manufacturers would naturally enjoy such advantages.

The Hard Fall

Second, the United States is ready soon to take position on the... instead of saying "of the world's duty to... The issue is removal of the size of other currencies, the price of gold, the dollar's... buy-American tax or... is emerging as a... concern here.

At the recent Monetary Fund meeting... some detected... willingness to move... price issue. If that... be so at the monetary... in coming weeks, it... siderably improve the... for negotiations.

Raising the gold price... not simply be an... think, a political act... French gold fetish... parts think it would... long-term benefits for... the world monetary system.

How can it make any... whether the dollar is... in terms of gold... reserves are raised... relation to the dollar... the argument goes... dramatically to the... the dollar is just... rency, subject to... That would discourage... of dollars as re... encourage the move... reserve use of the... Drawing Rights certificates... would remain immediate.

Even to raise... slowed the... double-dip... United States to... tives. But the... set financial... one able, how... from stopping... trade and monetary...

Letters

Changing Names

Mary Blume's article "What's in a Name and How to Change It" (ET, Oct. 7)—in particular her reference to people with Jewish names being encouraged by French authorities to change them—brings to mind the story

of the German refugee who escaped to France during Hitler days and applied to the Conseil d'Etat to change his name from Cohen to something less Jewish-sounding.

Asked by a sympathetic official if he had thought of some other name, Cohen replied: "Deprez" very fine name. He said the official, and set into motion the necessary changes in Cohen's documents.

Three months later, the newly named Deprez returned to see the same official and surprised him by his request to change his name once more. He suggested the name Laruze as an alternative.

"What's wrong with Deprez?" asked the official, slightly puzzled. "Nothing, monsieur, nothing at all," said Deprez, looking at the official, and explaining: "The trouble, monsieur, is that whenever someone now asks my name, and I say Deprez, they always ask 'What was your name before that?' So if you will allow me to change it to Laruze, I can say it was Deprez, instead of Cohen."

Lausanne. F.S.

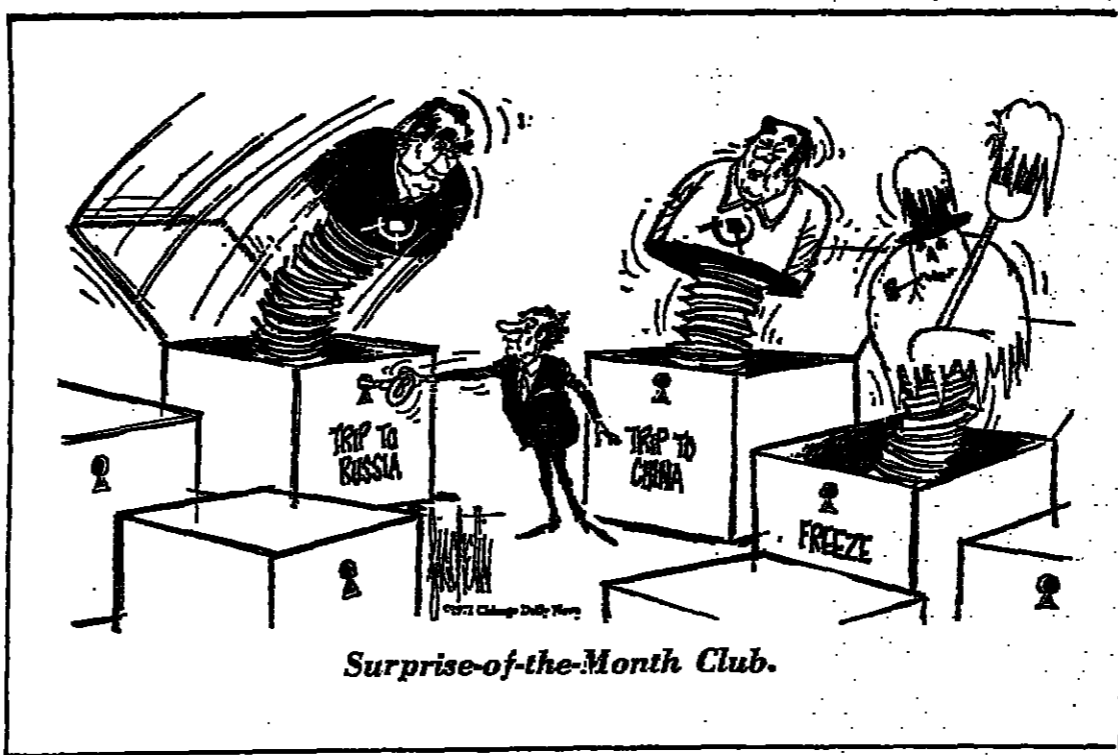
Reagan on Prisons
"The Prison Problem," as Reagan sees it, (ET, Oct. 9-10) is a fine example of tunnel vision. Gov. Reagan complains about rhetoric but goes on to use the term "peace officer" for policeman, "ironic" when he probably means paradoxical, and "useful, productive citizen" when he obviously means a sucker who succumbs without dissent to the status quo.

In one astounding paragraph—"But we cannot and will not accept the idea that the law can be broken with impunity by those who about political slogans"—he betrays his slimy allegiance, pretending to forget the U.S. government's actions against the Vietnamese, the American Negro, the American

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Wonder Bread

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BRUSSEL. GILES E



Negotiating in a New Light

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—One of the shrewdest French diplomats I know predicted eight months ago: "If the United States and China can find a means of rapprochement we will see the way open up to a solution of the problem of Indochina, and other countries, including the Soviet Union, will have to subscribe to it."

That prediction seems gradually to be materializing in the wake of President Nixon's announcement that he will visit Peking and afterward, Moscow. What North Vietnam and the Vietcong fear most is any accommodation between the United States and China that might tend to isolate their military position.

The obvious purpose of Soviet President Podgorny's recent journey to Hanoi was to confirm Russian support. But if China again slows up transshipments across its territory of Soviet material for North Vietnam—as it has done in the past—Hanoi's problem becomes harder.

Add to this the tragic fact that North Vietnam has just suffered the worst floods of the twentieth century, as admitted officially by Hanoi. The last heavy floods, in 1945, produced 400,000 victims.

In recent sessions of the Paris peace negotiations a new atmosphere can be detected even if there is still lack of progress. Ambassador William Porter, an experienced career diplomat who served in Algeria, Saigon and Seoul before becoming head of the U.S. delegation, stated at the 128th plenary session last month:

Military Situation

"Circumstances have obviously changed, in Indochina and elsewhere, since these talks began and as they have proceeded, I suggest that it would be useful to take a realistic look at the situation and to make a fresh appraisal for successful negotiations here."

At the 130th session he warned the Communists: "When you declare that the United States must do this or that, do that you apparently overlook the fact that your military situation is unimpressive...
"Of the 300 or so districts and province capitals of South Vietnam, you do not hold a single one after these many years of war and your best military efforts. You are, in fact, further from military victory than ever. In such circumstances your use of peremptory language seems rather pretentious."
In the subsequent session (Oct. 7) Porter said: "I search in vain for any organized category of South Vietnamese which supports overtly or covertly the Vietcong or its program. I also fail to recall any prominent South Vietnamese political figure who has ever joined your group..."
"I had just come to Vietnam from another country [Algeria] where the original FLN [French initials for National Liberation Front] was the authentic and recognized spokesman for their community."
"You pre-empted the name of that movement, but the resemblances between you and them ended there as far as political and moral authority was concerned... You rely on terror and propaganda instead of a persuasive program to influence your people."

example of other divided countries by opening a peaceful dialogue with your fellow Vietnamese for the benefit of your people."
Porter referred to the two Germans and the two Koreans, both of which have moved to ease previous tensions. His own last post was Seoul, where he was impressed by the change in atmosphere between South and North Korea. Even tortured Vietnam, he feels, cannot escape the trend that has set in for reduction of global tensions.

Vietnam has become such a symbol of passion in the U.S.A. and the eagerness to withdraw American support has become so frantic that President Thieu (who has scarcely helped his own image) is now a token of more dislike than his Communist enemies. But this is an unreal distortion.

Porter has been trying to remind the world that even if Hanoi seems to have won the battle for public opinion in the distant Hudson and Mississippi Valleys, it has not done likewise in the Mekong Valley, where the grim struggle is being fought.

There are indications that some kind of accommodation may be worked out during the next few months, that this will be basically arranged between Washington and Peking and that, as the French diplomat forecast, "other countries, including the Soviet Union, will have to subscribe to it." Perhaps Podgorny's trip to Hanoi sought to impress this likelihood upon his hosts.

Though these tactics have continuously met abject failure, you do not get the message. You go right on doing exactly what men are doing to lose friends and alienate people. Your tactics have failed to improve your standing and have in fact deprived you of political support among the people...
"I suggest that the time has come for you to follow the

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BRUSSEL. GILES E

Tito in India

In a time of personal diplomacy, when old moulds are being shattered by the journeys of a Japanese emperor and the impending visits of an American President to Peking and Moscow, the arrival of President Tito in New Delhi has a traditional air. It is Tito's fifth trip to India since 1954; it is the customary exchange of courtesies between Yugoslavia and India, leaders among the "non-aligned" nations.

But the atmosphere surrounding the meeting between President Tito and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is quite different from that which prevailed during the Yugoslav leader's earlier journeys to New Delhi. For one thing, he comes there at a time of acute tension between India and Pakistan, when the troubles in East Pakistan have produced military concentrations all along the Indo-Pakistani frontiers, when Pakistan's repression has driven millions into India, and India is actively supporting the independence movement of Bangla Desh.

But the troubles of the divided sub-continent go back before the beginnings of independence there, and thus are as old—at least—as Yugoslavia's own independence from Moscow. More fundamental (if less immediately perilous) changes have taken place since Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru were the most outstanding representatives of non-alignment, of the third world force that was to emerge from the shadows of the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia has modified its relationship

with the Soviet Union, although it still maintains its absolute sovereignty. India has an alliance with the Soviet Union, partly out of fear of a war with Pakistan, partly because of the old rapport which Nehru once enjoyed with Chou En-lai (in the days when "peaceful co-existence" was their slogan) was broken by the frontier war. Non-alignment does not mean to Mrs. Gandhi what it once did to Pandit Nehru.

Moreover, the whole concept of non-alignment has altered. With the United States and the Soviet Union no longer facing one another with nuclear missiles poised, with the United States and the People's Republic of China making pacific gestures, the outlines of the old, sharp alignments are blurred, and the space between them no longer is clear-cut.

President Tito and Mrs. Gandhi will, no doubt, have much to discuss in this new context. Tito has seen acerbities diminish in Europe; Mrs. Nehru has seen them increase in Asia. The Yugoslav president confronts a heightening communal dissension at home—a revival of the old jealousies between Croat and Serb—but his country has done well economically. Mrs. Gandhi, in addition to the troubles with Pakistan, has the deep-rooted quarrels of region and language of her complex land to face, as well as the unsolved, basic, question of Indian poverty. Non-alignment is no longer the sole key to policy for either—it is but one among many, and will no longer open the most important locks barring access to peace and prosperity.

The obvious purpose of Soviet President Podgorny's recent journey to Hanoi was to confirm Russian support. But if China again slows up transshipments across its territory of Soviet material for North Vietnam—as it has done in the past—Hanoi's problem becomes harder.

Add to this the tragic fact that North Vietnam has just suffered the worst floods of the twentieth century, as admitted officially by Hanoi. The last heavy floods, in 1945, produced 400,000 victims.

In recent sessions of the Paris peace negotiations a new atmosphere can be detected even if there is still lack of progress. Ambassador William Porter, an experienced career diplomat who served in Algeria, Saigon and Seoul before becoming head of the U.S. delegation, stated at the 128th plenary session last month:

"Circumstances have obviously changed, in Indochina and elsewhere, since these talks began and as they have proceeded, I suggest that it would be useful to take a realistic look at the situation and to make a fresh appraisal for successful negotiations here."

At the 130th session he warned the Communists: "When you declare that the United States must do this or that, do that you apparently overlook the fact that your military situation is unimpressive...
"Of the 300 or so districts and province capitals of South Vietnam, you do not hold a single one after these many years of war and your best military efforts. You are, in fact, further from military victory than ever. In such circumstances your use of peremptory language seems rather pretentious."
In the subsequent session (Oct. 7) Porter said: "I search in vain for any organized category of South Vietnamese which supports overtly or covertly the Vietcong or its program. I also fail to recall any prominent South Vietnamese political figure who has ever joined your group..."
"I had just come to Vietnam from another country [Algeria] where the original FLN [French initials for National Liberation Front] was the authentic and recognized spokesman for their community."
"You pre-empted the name of that movement, but the resemblances between you and them ended there as far as political and moral authority was concerned... You rely on terror and propaganda instead of a persuasive program to influence your people."

Military Situation

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Doing Business With Brezhnev

Apart from the 1972 election, the critical factor behind President Nixon's historic decision to be the first American President to visit Moscow, as well as Peking, appears to be a feeling that he can do business with Brezhnev. This feeling evidently is based primarily on the recent Berlin agreement and on exchanges in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT). It reflects a sea change in atmosphere in less than a year.

Last fall—and as recently as the beginning of this year, when the President's last "State of the World" message was published—Mr. Nixon sensed malevolent intentions in Moscow toward the United States. There had been a series of confrontations with the Soviet Union over the Middle East, starting with massive missile cheating at Suez and ending with the abortive movement of Syrian tanks, with Soviet encouragement, into beleaguered Jordan. Soviet missile submarines were calling at Cuban ports. And the SALT talks were bogged down. But the Soviet conflict with China had eased off a bit and Moscow was negotiating with West Germany for a provisional settlement in Central Europe based on the territorial status quo.

The Soviet strategy, Mr. Nixon felt, was to try to divide the NATO alliance by seeking détente with West Europe, semi-détente with China and confrontation with the United States.

The turning point came in May with sudden progress in negotiations with the Soviet Union of special interest to the United States both on Europe and on strategic weapons. In the SALT talks, a summit accord was reached to seek a pact limiting defensive antiballistic missile (ABM) systems by the end of the year, together with a freeze of certain offensive delivery systems pending negotiation of a comprehensive agreement.

On the basis of this and other SALT contacts, Mr. Nixon evidently is convinced, as he said last week, that Moscow and Washington "can both agree that neither major power can get a decisive advantage over the other, an advantage which would enable it to launch a preemptive strike which might enable it to engage in international blackmail." As a result, he added, "there is no alternative to negotiation at this point."

In Europe in May there were breakthroughs both on Berlin and in regard to arms control in the heart of the Continent. In the four-power Berlin talks, the Soviet

Union for the first time indicated that it would accept responsibility for "unimpeded" access to West Berlin, 110 miles within East Germany. And, at about the same time, Soviet Communist party leader Brezhnev announced that Moscow was prepared to open negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on force reductions in Central Europe.

These breakthroughs were confirmed by conclusion of the Berlin agreement last summer and, in a broader philosophical sense, by the tone of the sixteen hours of conversations between Mr. Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Brandt in the Crimea last month. These first extensive foreign policy discussions in private by the Soviet leader since his emergence as top man in the Kremlin hierarchy revealed a new, approach reassuring to Washington.

The Brandt-Brezhnev talks indicated that Mr. Brezhnev now accepts the fact that West Germany acts in close concert with its strongest ally, the United States, and that Bonn does not speak alone but as a member of two alliances, NATO and the European Economic Community. Specifically, the Soviet leader recognizes that a European security conference can be held only with American participation and that fundamental questions of security, such as reciprocal force reductions in Europe, must be negotiated with NATO, not its individual members.

What is implied in Mr. Brandt's report is that the Soviet Union may have shelved its old effort to divide the West and would now be content to stabilize the status quo in Europe. The implication is that the past Soviet policy of "differentiated détente," seeking to relax tension with West Europe but not with the United States, has given way to efforts at a broader accommodation with the West as a whole.

None of this means that the millennium has arrived. Mr. Nixon and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko agreed just the other day that Soviet-American differences "are still very deep." But the plan for a Nixon-Brezhnev summit appears to reflect a conviction on both sides that neither any longer can gain a "decisive advantage" over the other by the maneuvers of power politics or an unrestricted arms race. It appears to reflect a desire to seek a mutual accommodation of interests. Success will not be easy. But the effort in itself could cushion the continuing conflict and provide some security to this endangered world.

International Opinion

Europe's Independence

One cannot claim to make an independent Europe different from America if one does not isolate it somewhat on the economic level. One cannot hope to build a European humanism if all products, services, prices, gadgets and economic behavior are identical to those of the United States.

A floating dollar relative to the bloc of European currencies: the French would benefit from this. The end of the domination by the dollar was foreseen and it is a good thing for both Americans and Europeans. The dollar floats: let's hope it lasts! Europe is gaining some independence and France a victory.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 1896

NICE.—The earthquake shock which occurred at about half past six o'clock this morning in Menton was scarcely perceptible here and was noticed by but a very few people. No damage is reported. The shock was not only very slight, but it scarcely lasted a second. At Menton and Beaulieu the few people who said they felt the shock all affirm that it did not last more than a second or two.

Fifty Years Ago

October 18, 1921

BERLIN.—The results of the Municipal elections known so far indicate that the bourgeois parties will be in a majority over the Socialists in the next council. According to reliable forecasts the Socialists will have 110 seats against 130 previously, and the bourgeois parties, 115 against 110. There has been a great deal of violence reported between the Socialists and the Nationalists.

Questions

Dean Acheson would probably not regard this as a compliment.

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberg

Publisher

Robert T. McDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weis

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Katzin, Assistant Managing

General Manager

André Bly

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John F. Doe

Domestic Bonds

Table of Domestic Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net Change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange with columns for Bond Name, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net Change.

Bonds

Table of Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net Change.

These Debentures were offered and sold outside the United States. This advertisement appears at a master of record only.

Cummins International Finance N.V. 6 1/2% Subordinated Guaranteed Convertible Debentures Due 1986

Convertible on and after June 30, 1972 into Common Stock of, and Unconditionally Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis as to Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by

Cummins Engine Company, Inc.

Table of international banks and financial institutions, including Union Bank of Switzerland, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., S.G. Warburg & Co., White, Weld & Co., etc.

Advertisement for United California Bank, featuring a globe and the text 'Why would a California bank call in 80 countries last year?' and 'Because we're not just a California bank...'.

N.Y. Bond Sales

Table of N.Y. Bond Sales with columns for High, Low, Last, Net, and various bond symbols like US Gov 10 1/2, US Gov 10 1/4, etc.

Bonds Rally In N.Y., Stocks Continue Fall

Markets Reflect Differing Views (Continued from Page 8) down about 17 percent since the administration embarked on its inflation-control program two months ago.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average fell 19.06 points to 874.85. Before President Nixon's Aug. 15 address announcing his new economic policy, the Dow average stood at 856.02 and rose as high as 920.93 on Sept. 8 but has retraced its steps since then.

Trading contracted to 61.6 million shares for the week before 74.2 million the week before.

Sports: College Football Oklahoma Crushes Colorado, 45-17

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The second-ranked Oklahoma Sooners football team routed fifth-ranked Colorado, 45-17, yesterday at Norman, Okla., on the running of halfback Greg Pruitt and the wildiry of quarterback Jack Mildren.

Johnson struck for two touchdowns as unbeaten, eighth-ranked Georgia beat Vanderbilt at Nashville, Tenn., 24-0, Johnson scored on runs of eight and one yards.

Have you heard about EUROTELEX?

EUROTELEX is a new and personal communication service—faster and more efficient than the telephone. PIERRE LICHOU S.A. offers a special price service for companies (RTT authorization of 45/5CT/41970).

Foreign Bonds

Table of Foreign Bonds with columns for Country, Yield, and Price.

International Bonds

Table of International Bonds with columns for Issuer, Yield, and Price.

European Currency Units

Table of European Currency Units with columns for Country, Yield, and Price.

The Scoreboard

Table of The Scoreboard with columns for Team, Score, and Location.

CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Advertisement for CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. featuring a map of California and text: 'A New Golden Opportunity of Profits and Pleasure For You. ARE YOU READY TO EARN \$75,000 to \$150,000 (U.S.) PER YEAR?'.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of N.Y. Stock Exchange with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Market Averages

Table of Market Averages with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Insurance Stocks

Table of Insurance Stocks with columns for Company, Yield, and Price.

College Football Results

Table of College Football Results with columns for Team, Score, and Location.



Advertisement for MARINE MIDLAND BANK with text: 'If you do business around the world, don't miss the boat. If you do business overseas, you'll find us almost anywhere you go. We're opening a new branch in Paris to go along with our branch in London.'

American Exchange

Table of American Exchange with columns for Company, Yield, and Price.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury Bills with columns for Maturity, Yield, and Price.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of Bank Stock Quotations with columns for Bank Name, Yield, and Price.

Insurance Stocks (continued)

Table of Insurance Stocks (continued) with columns for Company, Yield, and Price.

College Football Results (continued)

Table of College Football Results (continued) with columns for Team, Score, and Location.

Bank Stock Quotations (continued)

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Insurance Stocks (continued)

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College Football Results (continued)

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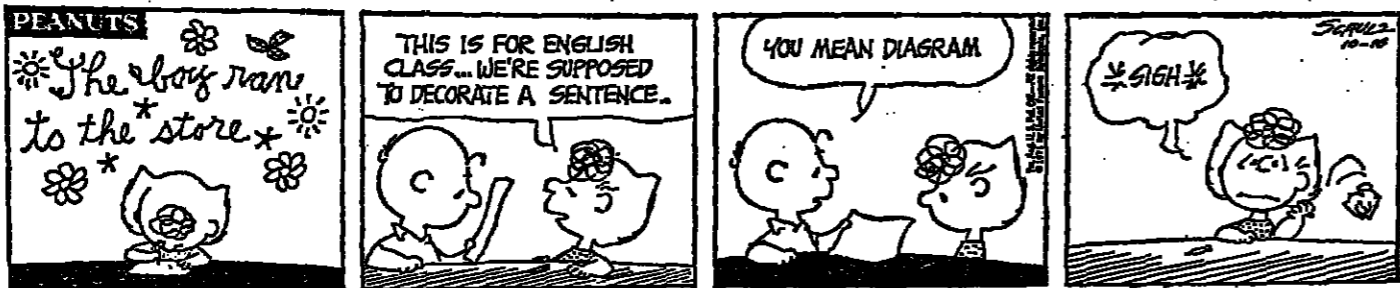
College Football Results (continued)

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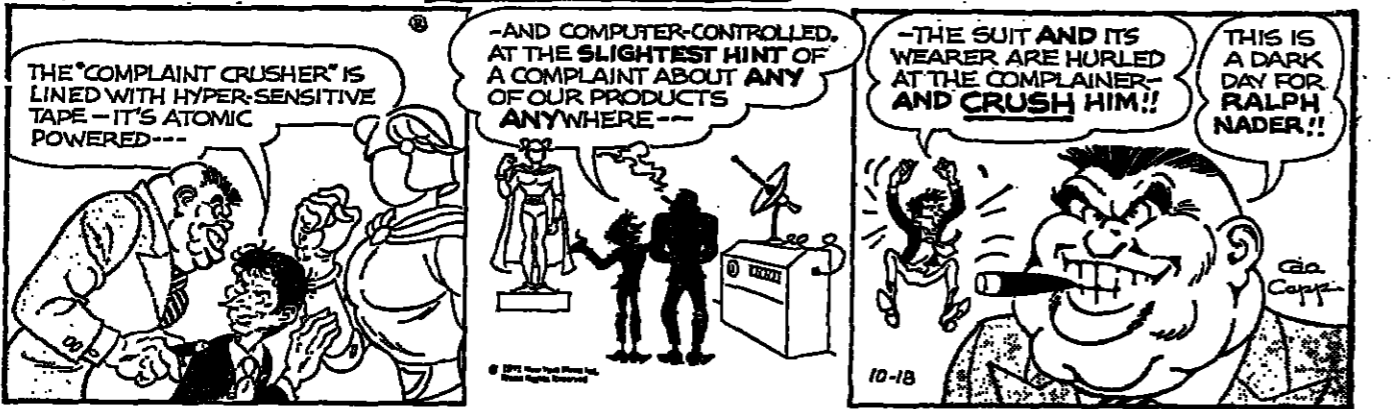
PEANUTS



B.C.



I. I. L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



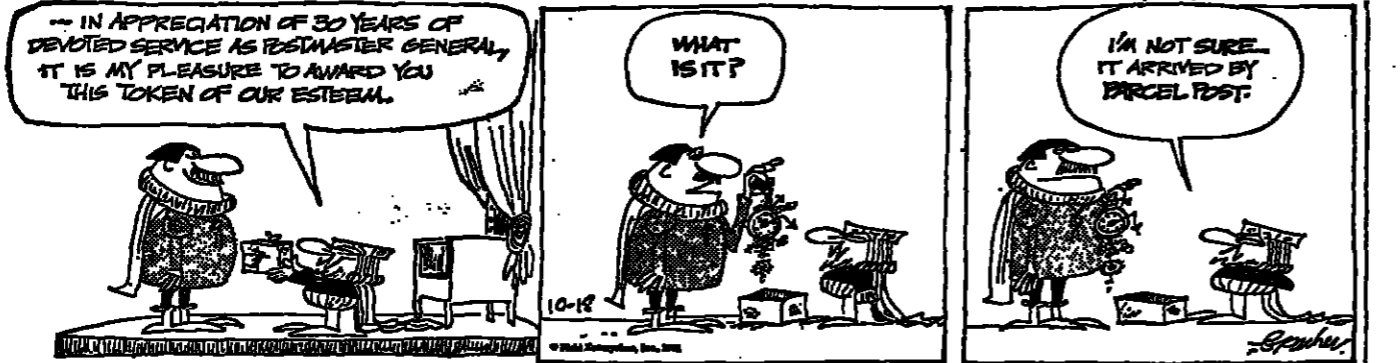
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



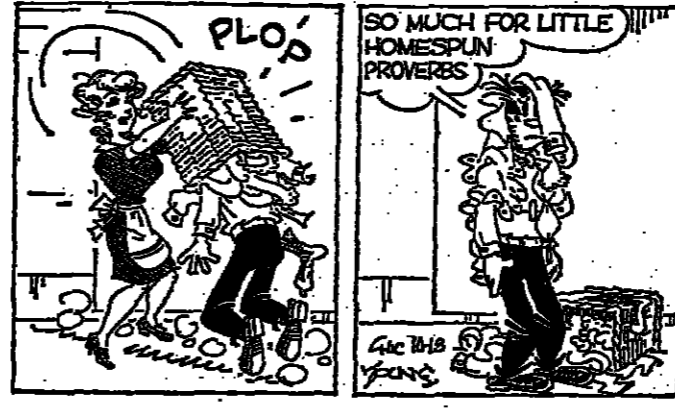
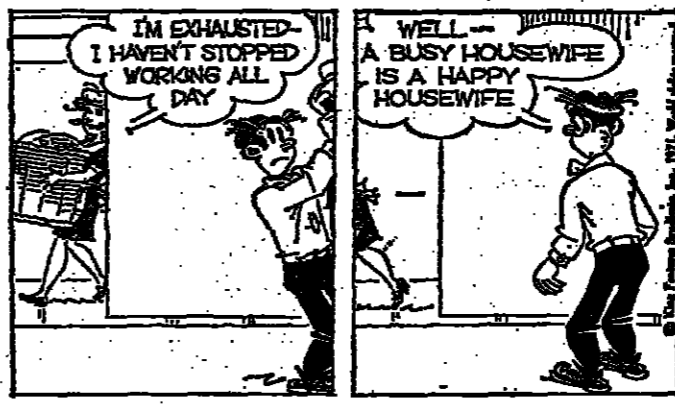
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the International team semifinal play-off in New York last month took the declarer 18 minutes to play. However, it resulted in a penalty for excessively slow play against the defenders, both teams having been warned earlier that the slower team would be penalized if the time allowance for the session was exceeded. The grand slam that took South so long to play is a simple proposition with all the hands in view. Over his partner's opening bid of one diamond, South showed a powerful hand by jumping to two hearts.

time to play because he had to consider many squeeze chances. But the play made it clear that all the opposing cards were poorly placed for squeeze purposes; each defender held length in the suits held on his right.

Near the end of the hand, South knew that his right-hand opponent had begun with two of the missing six clubs, so the odds were two to one against the club finesse succeeding. The gods were kind to him, not that it mattered.

NORTH (D)
♠ AQ53
♥ 7
♦ AQ9743
♣ AS
WEST
♠ 104
♥ 108643
♦ 86
♣ 10843
EAST
♠ 19872
♥ 1052
♦ Q7
SOUTH
♠ KQJ5
♥ K
♦ KJ962
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1♦ Pass 2♥ Pass
3♦ Pass 4♣ Pass
4♠ Pass 4NT Pass
5♣ Pass 5NT Pass
6♦ Pass 7NT Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade ten.

His five no-trump bid, however, was not an inquiry about kings, but a request to show additional values according to the partnership's methods. North's six diamonds showed that his diamond suit was better than it might be, so South went to seven no-trump. He hoped the extra value in diamonds was the jack, which would have added up to 13 sure tricks.

As it was, there were only 12 sure tricks, with many chances for a 13th: a three-three heart division; a four-three heart division; a club finesse, or a squeeze. South won the opening spade lead with the king and played three top hearts, discarding diamonds from the dummy. On the third heart, East threw the spade jack, destroying one of South's chances.

The declarer next cashed the diamond king and the two top spades in the dummy. The top of the ace and queen of diamonds removed one other hope, but East's queen of clubs appeared eventually to end South's trials. The hand took South a long

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
S C O V L I A M E L A R K
L O V E I A A P E X I T E A S T
A R E S T I N O R T H E A S T
N O R T H A N G I E R A B B E Y
G N A W E R E L A M A R D
S E T I A T R E Y W I L V I I
T E R R I E S P O I S E D
S A D I R E F E E D
S A B H A Y S R A N D I H A
T I J I O R I O W N W I L I S I S
E R L O B A I L I M U S E S U P
T H O M A S S O U T H E R N E
S C O U T W E S T I E A B D E
O U I N A Y I E I S L E D
M E S S I O E S S I T E R S

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOEWE
UNREP
DANGIE
TRIVUE
AT THE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoons.

Saturday's Jumble LYING YIELD CAVIAR SQUALI
Answer: You'd be eating moon if you took his part - THE VILLAINS

BOOKS

ELEANOR AND FRANKLIN
The Story of Their Relationship
on Eleanor Roosevelt's Private Pa-
By Joseph P. Lash. Foreword by Arthur M. S
Introduction by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. I
Norton. \$12.50 until Dec. 31, thereafter
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Ha

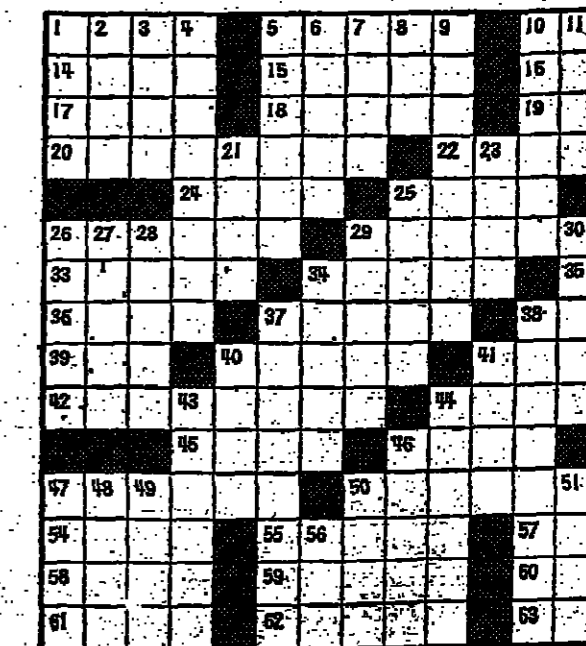
ONE of Eleanor Roosevelt's main troubles as a public figure was that she was always ripe for caricature. So unique was her personality, so striking her visage, so broad the range of her personal growth, so prodigious her energies and profound her commitments—so large were the risks she took—that it is almost impossible to think of her life as a whole. In her time she was adored as a selfless humanist and reviled as a meddling busy-body, raised up as the saint of the Democratic party, and cast down as the "pink" wife of "that man" in the White House. Today she is likely to be recalled as a giant of a vanished breed or dismissed as just another of that liberal crowd that thought it could lead the country with dialogue and federal programs. So the strongest argument in favor of Joseph P. Lash's minutely detailed, diligently documented treatment of Eleanor Roosevelt's life with her husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (and the argument which overwhelms any inclination to disparage the book as an uneasy compromise between scholarship and storytelling), is the fact that it captures the woman in all her complexity.

And does so with a bare minimum of psychological theorizing, which in itself is an accomplishment—because Eleanor Roosevelt's life invites such probing. She was born, in 1884, into a family secure in its social and financial standing: Her father, Elliott Roosevelt, the descendant of one of the oldest families in America, and the youngest brother of Theodore, who would become the 26th president of the United States; her mother, Anna Hall, was a descendant of the Livingstons of New York's Livingston. But the emotional conditions of her childhood were not so secure: Both her parents were dead before her 9th birthday, her mother of diphtheria and her father of alcoholism. And it was the product of a lonely, fear-ridden childhood—a young woman deeply convinced of her unattractiveness and personal shortcomings—who became secretly engaged in 1903 to her distant cousin and the future 32d President.

How then account for the figure of national, even global, influence that Eleanor Roosevelt was to become? Especially considering that both her maternal uncle and her younger brother, Hall, lived prodigal and self-destructive lives? Fortunately, Lash does not attempt to account, although he hints that a combination of her puritan conscience, her intelligence, and her strict education abroad had something to do with it. And hints, too, that her personal life was never freed of torment, what with her mother-in-law Sara Delano Roosevelt's interference in her marriage and her husband's relationship with Lucy Mercer Bulcherford, which another Eleanor's passion, if not her love, for Franklin. The

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Samosa port
5 On one's toes
10 Arrive
14 Judge's seat
15 Clown
16 Mine entrance
17 Roguish
18 Practical
19 Passport entry
20 Gascon poet
22 Emulates a setter
24 Certain look
25 —kiri
26 Spotted cat
29 Large baboon
33 Martin Van
34 Balkroom dance
35 Maxwell's relative
36 Sister of Ares
37 Area for a game
38 Bright star
39 Metric measure
40 Hamburger unit
41 Flogged
42 Emotional state
44 Slips
45 Energy units
46 Gambling game
47 Foster's river
50 Kneecaps
54 Lily
55 Toll
57 To — his own
58 Ruin
59 Famous Athenian
60 Flep
61 Certain age
62 Put into action
63 Tide
12 Fine r
13 Greek
21 Extr
23 Church
25 —p
26 Native
27 Groom
28 Indian
29 Devil
30 Golf-b
31 count
32 Burden
34 S. A. m
37 Gener
38 French
40 French
41 Worry
43 Snew
44 Derr
46 Prefe
47 Plant
48 Wax
49 Millie
50 Backs
51 Byway
52 Offic
53 Boutig
56 Smoke



Blass Dethrones Orioles in Seven-Game Series

Blass Wins 4-Hit Finale by 2-1; Clemente's Homer Is His 12th Hit

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Pirates completed dramatic reversals today when they defeated Baltimore, 2-1, and won the series in the seventh game.



Roberto Clemente ... watches solo blast

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MOMENTARY FALL—Pirate pitcher Steve Blass falls down as he attempts to field third-inning grounder by Oriole Don Buford. Ball got by him for a single.

Player Is 2d in 54-Hole Tourney

Palmer Captures French Golf by 2

By Bernard Kirsch
SAINT-NOM-LE-HERTECHER, France, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The charge was after Arnold Palmer but, no matter how much joggling Gary Player did last night, he was not able to catch up today.

ly Wins 6th Game Relief in 10th Inning

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Orioles fought into the World Series by defeating the Pirates, 3-2, in 10 tense innings.

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Undeclared NBA 76ers Nip Hawks for 3d Victory in Row

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Philadelphia 76ers won their third game of the young National Basketball Association season last night, beating the Atlanta Hawks, 104-102, at Atlanta.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Orioles fought into the World Series by defeating the Pirates, 3-2, in 10 tense innings.

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Rookie Manning Stars Cowboys Stunned By Saints, 24-14

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The New Orleans Saints, capitalizing on Dallas mistakes, upset the Cowboys today 24-14, in a National Football League game before 53,088 fans at New Orleans.

Penguins Top NHL Canucks; Horton Nets 2

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Edmonton Oilers scored two goals in 56 seconds apart in the third period to bring the Pittsburgh Penguins from behind to a 2-1 road decision over the Vancouver Canucks last night in the National Hockey League.

Smith States He Won't Play In S. Africa

BELLEUEVE, Wash., Oct. 17 (UPI)—U.S. Davis Cup star Stan Smith said yesterday he would not compete in the South African tennis classic in Johannesburg next month.

Brigadier Gerard Wins 10th in Row At Newmarket

NEWMARKET, England, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Favored Brigadier Gerard won the unbeatens record for the year when he scored a short head victory yesterday over Barfly in the £27,470 (£88,940) Champion Stakes.

Bentley of Britain Wins in Formula 2

ROME, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Mike Bentley of Britain, in a March 712, today won the Grand Prix of Madunina, the last of the season's European Formula Two races.

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Belmont Park, the 120th running of the 1 1/4 mile Turf was won by the 11-year-old gelding...

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score

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Observer

Tete-a-Tete

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — More transcribed moments from the Nixon-Mitchell papers: "John! John! Mitchell! Glad you could drop by, John. There are some questions I wanted to ask you about these things you've suggested for filling the Supreme Court vacancies. This one right here, John, 'Altous Riffenschneider.' How do you pronounce that name, John?"



Baker

20 Swiss Writers Plead for Leary

ZURICH, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Twenty leading Swiss writers have pledged to do everything possible to win asylum here for Timothy Leary. The LSD advocate wanted by the United States for escaping from jail.

'One Baby, One Tree'

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI).—France has launched a new program, "One baby, one tree," in which mothers after the birth of each child can sponsor the planting of a tree in its name in a national forest.



There are patches in Naples where homes bombed in World War II have not been replaced.

Naples, 'Calcutta of Europe,' Seeks Rebirth

By Paul Hofmann

NAPLES (NTT).—When the Mediterranean naval headquarters of NATO was evicted by Malta's new Labor government and joined allied staff offices and bases in the Naples area recently, Communist party strategists in Rome thought that big anti-American demonstrations were in order.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Naples was the most populous city on the continent. Today it is Italy's third city, after Rome and Milan, with a population of 1.3 million and at least as many again in its outlying regions.

At 10:30 a.m. on Sept. 7, the most famous tree in Naples, and maybe all of Italy, was cut down. The tree, an umbrella-shaped pine, is still on most postcards showing Naples from Cape Posillipo.

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Lock Ness S Faces New I

Another attempt to seduce the haughty Lock Ness Monster is under way. The latest project to lure Nessie from her lair is being financed by Donald Robinson, 38, director of the Flamingo Park Zoo near Pickering, England.

Celebrating his 90th birthday Friday in the manner of one of the English squires who people his novels was P. G. Wodehouse, guest of honor at a party for friends and neighbors—but no celebrities—at Riverhead, N.Y.

PLAINTED: By Colin Kerr, owner of Toronto's Myriad Bird coffee shop, an order to clothe his mated pair of nude chefs because they constitute a health hazard.

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Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.